PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

TWELVE PAGES.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,

RICHEST IN CREAM

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,657.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1909. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
SATURDAY				
27th Feb	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
6th Mar.	MOOLTAN	9621	.....	...
13th "	EGYPT	7913	.....	...
20th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7919
27th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
31st "	"BRITANNIA"	6525	.....	...
3rd Apl.	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	...
10th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
17th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11090
24th "	MOREA	11000	.....	...
1st May	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9305
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	...
15th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
22nd "	EGYPT	7913	.....	...
29th "	SALSETTE	6000	INDIA	7911

* Intermediate Steamer. For particulars see below.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to' sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly (usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER At Special Rates.

THE S. S. "BRITANNIA," 6525 Tons, will leave Bombay at 2 P.M. on the 31st MARCH 1909 DIRECT for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON conveying PASSENGERS in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

To Marseilles Rs. 450 and Rs. 540.
To London by Sea Rs. 480 and Rs. 570.

Return Tickets at One and a Half Fares available for Two Years.

These rates subject to 10 per cent. Surtax.

For Accommodation and further particulars apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE	Booked by all Lines, Continental Railway Tickets procured.
PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA	Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
BERTHS	Carefully selected.
HANDBOOK	With full particulars, sent gratis on application.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES	Bank Notes, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA), LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Single. Rs.	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess. Return. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Single. Rs.	B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess. Return. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Single. Rs.	2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation. Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	359	539
Marseilles (Direct) or Naples	578	925	495	770	429	643
Liverpool	606	990	517	793	462	704
London (overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	651	*1125	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	...	40	...	33	...

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 781, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

LIST OF APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi
C. City of Calcutta	...	...	Mch. 23	...
C. City of London	...	...	Apr. 6	Apr. 8
C. City of Manchester	...	Mch. 8	...	Apl. 1
C. City of Karachi	...	Mch. 25	...	Apl. 21
A. Trafford Hall	...	Apl. 23	May 12	...
C. City of Glasgow	...	May 20	.....	June 9

A.—First Class passenger steamers carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.
B.—Cargo boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess and having accommodation for 3—12 passengers.
C.—Steamers which have both first and second class accommodation.

For full particulars apply to

Messrs. ED. BATES & SONS AGENCY,
Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay).

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Sulien Geary. Rs. 6, Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route—via. about
LHASA	2,171	Mon 1st Mar.	11 a.m.	P D & O*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 4th Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,121	Fri. 5th Mar.	6 a.m.	† (direct)

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie,
† Or later on arrival at English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 1st Mar, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni Gwadur, Muscat, Bundar Abbas, Dubai, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Mar. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "LALPOORA," 3,260 tons, sailing on or about 27th Feb.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., *Agents*, BOMBAY.

27th February, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	18th Mar, 1909
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guiconnet	15th Apr, "
DUMBEA	6,695	Boyer	13th May "
AUSTRALIEN	6,355	Boutge	10th June "
YARRA	6,142	Sellier	8th July "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	5th Aug. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Eastern Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione Generale Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	6,695	Boyer	24th Feb. 1909.
AUSTRALIEN	6,355	Baratge	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars apply to—

L. BRIGARD
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KORRBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Mar. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th Mar. 1909
AFRICA	4,750	F. Badcesich	1st Apr 1909
FRAGA	4,700	G. Gilfincher	16th Apr 1909
KORRBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st May 1909
BOHEMIA	4,282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1909
AFRICA	4,750	P. Badcesich	1st June 1909

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

	Tons.	Captain	To sail about
* SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	28th Mar. 1909
* VOIWARTS	5,990	B. Belmar	27th Apr. 1909
* AUSTRIA	7,588	G. Raicich	28th May 1909

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes,

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
CHINA	5999	G. Bergaglian	26th Mar. 1909.

For further particulars regarding passages, apply to the

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Coy.

Season House 51, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
RLYSIA	6368	A. Haig	27th Feb., 1909
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	13th March, 1909.
OLYMPIA	8124	A. Talk	27th March, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	5716	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	10th April, 1909
SCINDIA	8108	Wm. Kelso	28th April, 1909.
CASTILIA	6388	J. Hamilton	15th May, 1909.
RLYSIA	6368	A. Haig	28th May, 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
Bombay to Portsaid	418
Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)...	605
Return ticket to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
Bombay to New York	792
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool ...	1038

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and experienced stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
AGENTS, Bombay.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Baths.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

J. R. CLEAVE,
Proprietor.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW ASSURANCES in 1907...£ 2,234,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies,

WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	Premiums Limited to 15 years.	Premiums Limited to 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	26 6	20 7	34 5	47 6	37 11	30
25	24 9	52 5	29 4	23 0	64 13	45 0	39 7	35
30	27 4	56 13	43 13	26 0	65 10	49 0	3 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	29 12	66 13	50 5	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	53 5	44 9	68 11	53 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	88 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.

DR ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

DR ROBERTS' ALTERATIVE PILLS FOR SKIN DISEASES, AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER. OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH

BEACH & BARNICOTT Ld BRIDPORT.

JEWELLERY.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
OPTICS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

GEM-SET AND PLAIN GOLD JEWELLERY.

Artistic and Distinctive Designs.

PEARL ORNAMENTS.—In the most graceful designs.

PENDANTS.—Introducing finely cut precious gems such as the Olivine, Peridot, Amethyst, &c.

NECKLETS.—In quite new designs, fancy tones, making quite a special feature of our Stock.

BROOCHES.—An exceptionally graceful Collection in delicate and sturdy designs.

BRACELETS.—The Stock comprises all that is popular and all that is artistic in plain gold and gem-set Bracelets.

EAR-RINGS AND EAR-STUDS.—In diamonds, fancy stones and in combination with pearls, &c.

JEWELLED RINGS.—Of well chosen gems of almost all kinds. We particularly beg to draw attention to the fact of all gems being of picked quality.

HAT PINS.—We have a collection marked at Popular Prices.

BUTTONS STUDS.—Sets of Shirt Studs, Dress Vest Buttons and Sleeve Links *en suite*.

GOLD CHAINS.—Many handsome and delicate designs can be seen either in plain gold or interspersed with stones. A large stock of Gold Chains.

SILVER WARE.—A thousand and one knicknacks, making the most appropriate souvenirs or presents.

No customer visiting our Establishment need ever be in a quandary to find what is most appropriate. Our Stock is the Largest in Western India and the most comprehensive.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE ONLY AND HIGHEST AWARD. GOLD MEDAL BEST DISTINCTION

AT THE

CENTRAL PROVINCES & BERAR EXHIBITION

Honourably won by

Pearse & Co.'s Coffees

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

THE COFFEE OF THE DAY.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

DR. DE ROOS' WORLD-FAMED GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of Hr. imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other causes, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and full unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impotency and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly marvellous. Several persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of insipidity and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times the quantity, 38s. per bottle.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

DR. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos on the special causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 2s., post free from Mr. [illegible], Colonial Publisher, 15 Bread Street, Holborn, London, E.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, HÆMORRHAGE AND CONSUMPTION.

"SACCO"

(EXTRACT OF COMANGA).

Is the Universal and ONLY GENUINE CURE for Consumption.

MARK TWAIN and a host of notable people use "SACCO." Hundreds of Doctors prescribe it. Once "SACCO" is used it is always resorted to and recommended.

SOLD IN THREE SIZES BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORES THROUGHOUT INDIA.

Booklet and full particulars on application to

THE "SACCO" CO., "WEAVERS' HALL," 22, BASINGHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.,

Sole Proprietors & Manufacturers of "TREACHER'S" Bombay, Byculla, Poona.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,825,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
BATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow
Bombay		Saigon.
Karachi.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Kuala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh (Perak).	Hongkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 14,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:

LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Fenwick's Bar and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).

A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, } *London Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance sheet will be sent on application

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... „ 15,100,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Peking
Changchung	Lyons	San Francisco
Chefoo	Mukden (Fengtien)	Shanghai
Dairen (Dalny)	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hankow	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Hongkong	Osaka	
Kobe	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	
London		

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & Co. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A 1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 650,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay,	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong;	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Lahore	Colombo.	Nairobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy.	Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Manager*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS BHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khatau Makanjee and Co. Bombay.)
LALLUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY EBRAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN BINDCOMULL DANI, Esq. (Member of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 14,00,000
Reserve Fund	„ 1,30,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

CLARKE'S B. 41. FILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

SELF CURE NO FICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVEL!

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself by the marvellous knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION,

a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—A Sovereign Remedy for discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—A Sovereign Remedy for chronic skin eruptions, ulcerations, and swellings of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and Sarsaparilla are popularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—A Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, dizziness and incapacity for business or pleasure, love of solitude, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all those disorders resulting from early error and excess which the faculty so persistently ignore, because no remedy to cure or even relieve.

THERAPION is sold by retail by Chemists throughout the world. Sole in England 19 & 20, In ordering, state which of the three numbers required, and observe that the word "Therapion" appears on British Government Stamp

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "INDIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, via KARACHI, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the PRINCE'S DOCK, No. G Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain METCALFE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days from date of discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

THE AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of The Amritsar-Patti Railway Company, Limited, will be held on MONDAY, the 1st March, 1909, at 4 P. M. (Standard Time), at the Registered Office of the Company, Home Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business :—

1ST.—To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts made up to 31st December 1908.

2ND.—To declare a Dividend.

3RD.—To elect a Director in the place of Mr. Lalbhai Dalpatbhai who retires by rotation, but offers himself for re-election.

4TH.—To confirm the appointment of Mr. Purshotamdas Tnakurdas as a Director.

5TH.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

6TH.—To transact any other business that may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st March to 15th March, 1909, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 4th February, 1909.

BOMBAY TWELFTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 6TH MARCH, 1909.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 1st March, 1909.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

BOMBAY, 25TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Byculla Club, will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 2nd March, 1909, at 10 P.M.

A. HILL TREVOR,
Honorary Secretary.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OWING to a burst on the 48" Tansa Main at Pogaon, it will be necessary to SHUT OFF the TANSA SUPPLY on SATURDAY, the 27th and SUNDAY, the 28th February, 1909, to effect the necessary repairs.

On each of these days, water supply will be given to the City at the usual hours but at low pressure.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. M.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1909.

NOTICE.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR ENGLISH CHEMIST OR MEDICAL PROFESSION.

AN establishment, 40 years old as Chemists and Druggists, etc., Fort, Bombay, is available with good will, for reasonable offer. The Proprietor is about to retire from business on account of old age. Apply sharp, to No. 1159 care of this Paper.

THE NEW CITY OF BOMBAY MANUFACTURING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, No. 42-48, Church Gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 17th March, 1909, at 4-15 p.m. (S.T.), to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1908.
2. To sanction Payment of a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of Mr. John Knowles as a Director made by the Directors to fill up a casual vacancy.
4. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 10th, to WEDNESDAY, the 24th March, 1909, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
[BRADBURY BRADY & CO.,
Agents.

Bombay, 24th February, 1909.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

IT IS WORTH KNOWING FOR TRAVELLERS.

HOMOCEA.—The Great Pain Killer.
THILUM.—A certain cure for Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, etc.
HIPPACEA.—The finest ointment in the world for the Horse and other animals.
TOMCE.—The one minute cure for all sorts of Toothache, Gumboils, Swollen Gums, etc.
JVARA-HARI.—The greatest fever destroyer in the world.
OMUM CARPOOR—Cures all stomach troubles, indigestion, diarrhœa, flatulence, spasms, etc.

No household and travellers should be without these.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

SOLE AGENTS,
CROFT MODY & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished, Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 8th March, 1909, at 3 P.M. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business :—

1. (a) Letter from the Municipal Secretary—Reporting that of the members of the Standing Committee appointed by the Corporation, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji and Messrs. Fazulbhoy C. Ebrahim, Jaffer Rahimtoola and Jamsetjee Ardaseer Wadia retire on the 1st April 1909, (b) Election of four members of the Standing Committee.
2. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Intimating that Mr. Mahomedbhai Hajibhai Lalji has been elected a Councillor in place of Mr. Mahomedali A. Jinnah, Bar.-at-law, resigned.
3. Bombay Improvement Trust Memoranda—Forwarding excerpts from the Trustees' proceedings.
4. (a) Appointment of Municipal Auditors for 1909-10, (b) Notice of motion from Mr. James MacDonald, seconded by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., for appointing Messrs. Bhukhandas B Desai and S. T. Thakur, to be Municipal Auditors for 1909-10.
5. Letter from Messrs. Mahomedally Hassumally Khambatta and Son—Complaining of a requisition for converting the privies at their premises at Bellasis Road into Water closets and other matters.
6. Letter from Mr. Manecksha Dinsha Mistry—Suggesting removal of the Fitzgerald Fountain at Money School to the triangular street refuge, lately constructed in the vicinity.
7. Letter from Mr. J.M. Leo de Souza—Suggesting that Sunday Band in the Victoria Gardens may be discontinued.

Letters from the Commissioner—

8. Submitting proposals for the provision of cattle troughs in various parts of the City.
9. Recommending sanction to the right of receiving and disposing of dead animals at Coorla during 1909-10 being sold to Messrs. Gulam Hussin Abdulla and Company.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

10—12 Sanctioning subject to Corporation's orders budget transfers, (10) of Rs. 600 to meet the cost of purchasing animals for the Victoria Gardens, (11) of Rs. 936 to meet an increase in the rent for Kamathipura Labourers' Chawl and (12) of Rs 1,615 to supplement the grant for Gully Flushing.

13. Recommending the payment of local allowances to Municipal employes.
14. Sanctioning subject to Corporation's orders a budget transfer of Rs 2,500 to supplement the printing grant for the Corporation's office.
15. Recommending a grant of Rs. 12,400 for converting the steam driven machinery at the Colaba Air Compressor Station into an electrically driven plant.
16. Recommending a grant of Rs. 671 for remodelling a house gully between Bomanji and Ganbow Streets.
17. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,700 for preparing plans and estimates for the Workshops at Foras Road.
18. Recommending a grant of Rs. 18,560 for laying a water main from Parel to Lady Jamsetji Road.
19. Recommending sanction to a contract with Messrs. Virji Teju and Co. for the supply of road metal for three years.
20-26. Sanctioning subject to Corporation's orders budget transfers, (20) of Rs. 2,500 to supplement the grant for Drainage Department stores, (21) of Rs. 650 to supplement the grant for Health Department Divisional Office Staff, (22) of Rs. 1,100 to supplement the grant for the Head Quarters Office, Assessment Department, (23) of Rs. 1,100 to supplement the grant for lighting of markets with gas, (24) of Rs. 8,180 to supplement the grant for commission, etc., charges payable to the Port Trust for the collection of town duty, (25) of Rs. 5,000 to supplement the grant for Road Watering, and (26) of Rs. 1,900 supplement the grant for repairs to Tools and Plant, etc., Drainage Department.
27. Recommending a grant of Rs. 525 to supplement the budget grant for Municipal taxes in respect of milch cattle stables.
28. Recommending a grant of Rs. 4,850 to supplement the budget grant for feed of meat van bullocks and cattle brought for slaughter.
29. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,155 for remodelling a house gully between Bhandari Street and Duncan Road.
30. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,300 for payment to Government as capitalised value of the assessment in respect of certain land at Stable Street.
31. Recommending a grant of Rs. 1,02,000 for payment of grain compensation to Municipal employes.
32. Recommending a grant of Rs. 2,565 to supplement the budget grant for constructing offices, etc.
33. Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Intimating that the term of office of Mr. D. E. Wacha, Sir Bhalchandra K. Bhatavadekar and Mr. N. J. Gamadia as Trustees on the Board expires on the 31st March 1909, (b) Election of three Trustees.
34. Government Letters—Regarding the construction of overbridges across the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways, and the Commissioner's report thereon.

Letters from the Commissioner—

35. Submitting for approval a plan of the bridge proposed to be erected by the G. I. P. Railway Company at Arthur Road.
36. Forwarding particulars concerning the suit filed against the Municipality by Mr. Lalbhai Tricumlal and others.
37. Forwarding a statement showing the balances due by the Corporation to the Secretary of State for India and the Municipal Security-holders on the 31st December 1908, on account of Loans raised from time to time.
38. Forwarding a quarterly return of cycles taxed in the City.
39. Forwarding a quarterly statement of assessment of properties.
40. Submitting Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
41. Joint Schools Committee Letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's Proceedings.

Letters from the Commissioner—

42. Reporting that the epidemic of foot and mouth disease is now at an end and that the total expenditure incurred in connection therewith is Rs. 1,187-9-11.
43. Forwarding a statement of bullocks that died during the quarter ending September 1908.
44. Forwarding a correspondence with Government regarding the question of widening Queen's Road from Church Gate Station to Wodehouse Bridge.
45. Submitting a proposal of the G. I. P. Ry. Company to increase the capacity of the Victoria Terminus Passenger Station which involves the acquisition of Municipal land.
46. Notice of motion from Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin for obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to the arrangements made for the supervising the sale of milk.
47-48. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—(47) Reporting Budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee—(48) Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committee of the Corporation.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation.

49. Regarding proposed amendment of the City Improvement Act.
50. Regarding the provision of street-refuges in different parts of the City.
51. Regarding the adoption of motors for the transport of refuse and the installation of incinerators.
52. Regarding the question of improving street lighting in the City.
53. Regarding the appointment of special Committees to deal with special subjects.
54. Regarding the question of water-supply to Burhanuddin Baug at Ripon Road.
55. Regarding the proposed Fish, Mutton and Vegetable Markets at Chowpatty.
56. Regarding the proposed amendment of the Municipal Act so as to empower the Police and the Railway authorities to seize and dispose of meat illicitly imported.
57. Submitting revised bye-laws with respect to buildings.

By Order of the President.

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OFFICE,
Bombay, 26th February, 1909.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

DON'T MISS THE
SWITCHBACK
When Visiting
THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION
BUT
COME AND BE SWITCH'D.

WHEN VISITING THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION
DON'T FORGET TO CALL AT
THE TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE SENSATION IS
BEWILDERING, PLEASING AND MYSTIFYING.
TOPSY-TURVY HOUSE.
THE RAGE OF THE CONTINENT.
THE MOST NOVEL SHOW IN THE EXHIBITION.

HAVE YOU SEEN
THE
FAIRY BOWERY,
OTHERWISE KNOWN AS
THE PAINLESS SURGICAL ROOM.
AT THE MEDICAL CONGRESS EXHIBITION?
This Room will delight the young and old,
so walk up everybody please.

EXCELSIOR
MOUNTAIN SLIDE.
EVERY NIGHT
From 5 P.M. to 11 P.M.
ADMISSION 2 ANNAS.

EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
SHOWING THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
amongst which will be the most interesting
NAVAL SCENES,
TORPEDO ATTACK ON H. M. S.
"DREADNOUGHT"
AND
THE ROYAL REVIEW of the HOME FLEET.
THREE PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT.
INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
From 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, and 10 to 11 (S. T.).
EVERY SATURDAY AN EXTRA SHOW
From 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.
PRICES AS USUAL.
NOTE.—Any kind of refreshment can be had at the Excelsior Bar.
OUR GRAND PRIZE SHOW
will be this SUNDAY, from 7 to 8 P.M.
When 3 HANDSOME PRIZES will be given
to the Ticket holders.
FROM TO-MORROW, SUNDAY,
we will show for the first time in Bombay,
TOMMY BURNS
AND
JOHN JACKSON
IN TRAINING.

BOMBAY
MEDICAL CONGRESS
EXHIBITION, 1909.
THE EXHIBITION
WILL BE OPEN DAILY,
from 4 P.M. to 11-30 P.M.

The Exhibition is held in specially constructed Buildings after the Indo-Saracenic style of Architecture and comprises a varied Collection of Exhibits including Medical, Surgical, Sanitary, Building, Paving, Drainage, and Ventilating Appliances, Foods, Drugs and Toilet requisites, &c., &c.

Two Military Bands will perform daily on weekdays in the afternoon and evening.

In addition there will be daily a series of well selected side-shows including—

The Excelsior Cinematograph, Baudman's Egyptian Theatre, Switch-Back Railway with Tunnels, Laughing Gallery, Fairy Bower Panorama, Maze Optical Delusions, Equatorial Telescope, Fish Pond, etc.

REFRESHMENTS available for all Classes.
RETIRING ROOM

Special concessions will be granted by the Railway Companies to persons attending from up-country Stations, who have previously purchased their Tickets.

Coupon Book holders intending to bring their friends will be admitted on surrender of as many tickets as the number in the party.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.

Adults one Rupee each; Children, Nurses in uniforms, Soldiers and Sailors half price; weekly Coupon Books five rupees each (admitting for seven days); Season Coupon Books ten Rupees each (admitting for three weeks from opening date); Family Coupon Books fifteen Rupees each (admitting one adult and one lady or two children for three weeks from opening date.)

Coupon Tickets to be had from Messrs. ABDOOLA & Co., at the Exhibition Door, also from N. POWELL & Co., Hornby Road, or F. CABRAL AND SON, Kalbadevi Road, A DERIEE DOSABHOY CHOKESY, Moss Building, Grant Road. ABDUL WAHAB CUMBERALLI & Co., Nagdevi Street.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly :—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by entrusting this Firm or their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good personal security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find it greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold and advice given as to investment.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated. Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchases and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. *Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.*

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those enquiring RELIABLE AGENTS *for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are intended to be by an expert.*

TELEGRAMS
KEYMER LONDON.
WHITEFRIARS STREET,
LONDON.

"SPECIAL SHORT"
ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years, I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts! :, R. Gardener, 19, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. DR. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Rs. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC CO., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Re. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners serve till late hours.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements, Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4, "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Safes, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chowks, No. 6.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W, care of this Office,

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 3-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located as 2 HERBERT TERRACE (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Recommended by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 5, Moffusil Rs. 7 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 81, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee,' A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watns, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Re 6. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

HAIR DYE.—Phillips' "NAYAKALA" restores grey hair at once to a beautiful black or brown colour. Only prepared by PHILLIPS & Co., Chemists, Bombay.

HALF FURNISHED FLAT, vacant in April, Electric Lights and Fans, separate entrance, suit Married People or two Bachelors.—Apply to Box No. 1099, c/o "Bombay Gazette."

HOUSE FOR SALE—AT BANGALORE. A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 553, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company inscribed. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases: By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUNGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 8 and Rs. 8 and higher.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete Record of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON. The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Horaby Road, Fort Bombay.

RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Indian Travellers' Railway Guide, with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler and Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station Platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office Price 8 annas.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

TRY HAJI JACKERIA EBRAHIM, No. 52, Esplanade Cross Road.—Chivers's Fruits in Syrup, English-made Stockings, Silk Woollen Lace-ankle.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COY, offers splendid paying Agencies in every town in India. Offices, 3 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. s 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort behind the Bank of Bombay.

"WEEKLY BUDGET."—A Summary of the Week's News, published on Saturday Mornings, Rs. 12 per annum (inclusive of postage).

YOUR ADDRESS, PLEASE,
FOR A CATALOGUE OF OUR
NUMEROUS VALUABLE PRESENTS
Which we offer for nought to
All at their own choice!!!
VAIDYA SHASTRI,
JAMNAGAR, KATHIAWAR.

NOTICE.

THE SALE
OF
ANCIENT CHINA
AND
JAPANESE CURIOSITIES
will take place
THIS DAY, SATURDAY & MONDAY,
27th February, and 1st March,
at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.),
in the Room adjoining
MESSRS. JOST & Co.,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
ARE THE AUCTIONEERS.

MUNCHERJEE DORABJEE & CO.
OFFICE 83, GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD, WORKS: TANK BUNDER
PROPRIETORS,
WESTERN INDIA SAW MILLS AND TIMBER WORKS.
Doors, Windows and Mouldings, Panel, Venetian and Glass Sashes, Wooden Bungalows, Roofs, Bridges, Cabinet Work, and all kinds of Wood Work executed to order by machinery.
TIMBER AND IRON MERCHANTS, AND IMPORTERS OF TEAK, PINE, AND OTHER WOODS.
SCANTLINGS OF ALL SIZES AND OF ANY WOOD, CUT TO ORDER.
ESTIMATED FURNISHES ON APPLICATION

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,
Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1
BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL
Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.
BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE
Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, Rs. 3.
BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS
Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,
BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4
BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.
SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY
DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BENGER'S FOOD
A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.
When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.
Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.
This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.
Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillary, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whatever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, scrofula, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and successful means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE ANGLO-AMERICAN VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Ld., 8, Bond Street, Clerkenwell, London, W.C., or of Agents the above Address. Price 1s. contains Post Free.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR
FOR THE SKIN
COOLING, REFRESHING, SOOTHING
To the FACE and ARMS in hot weather; prevents Freckles, Tan, Sunburn, Redness, Roughness; heals insect bites, irritation, etc., and produces SOFT, FAIR, DELICATE SKIN. Warranted Harmless: its genuineness ensured by the official stamp. Bottles, 2s. 3d. & 4s. 6d., of Stores, Chemists and ROWLAND'S, 67, HATTON GARDEN, LONDON.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
SOLE SUPPLIERS OF
"RELIANCE."
BRAND
FIRE-SERVICE
CANVAS HOSE
FOR
MUNICIPALITIES,
RAILWAYS,
MILLS, FACTORIES,
ETC.
Largely used by the
Bombay Municipality.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

REQUIRED for the BAND of the 116th Mahrattas, the following MUSICIANS :—

1 PICCOLO.
4 CLARIONETS.
1 CORNET.

The pay will be about Rs. 20 (pay, compensation and Band Allowances), and a free allowance of wood per day. In addition each Musician gets a share of the payments for engagements which, in BOMBAY average about 8 rupees per month. Extra allowances and promotion for good men. Probation before enlistment.

Apply to—BAND PRESIDENT,
116th Mahrattas,
Queen's Road.

TO LET.

SUBURBAN RESIDENCE.

AVAILABLE from May or earlier at Ghatkoopar five minutes from Railway Station. TWO STORIED HOUSE, tiled throughout, water laid on, well in compound, garden, stabling, out-houses, etc. Rent moderate. FURNITURE also FOR SALE, if required. Apply Box No. 1166, care of this Paper.

TO LET.

FURNISHED FLAT, from 1st April, 1909, for 3 months or longer if required.

Apply to
COMMANDER VINES, R. I. M.,
Dadoobhoy Mansion.

DETACHED TERRACE-ROOM, divided into two, with Bath, Lavatory, and W. C. attached. Electric Light, Fans, and Lift, open all round, centrally situated, without board, Rs. 80. Apply No. 1172, care of this paper.

GWALIOR STONE.

WHITE SAND STONE, BLOCKS AND SLABS for all building purposes; and ornamental stone carving of the finest workmanship at favourable rates.

SUPERINTENDENT,
Quarries, Gwalior C. I.

LT.-COL. W. writes:—"I have used the RAZOR and am delighted with the way it shaves." THE GEM JUNIOR SAFETY RAZOR Outfit consist of one handle, one stropping attachments one silvered-nickel frame and 7 razor steel blades, complete in leather covered case with snap clasp. Rs. 5, V. P. P. Money refunded if not found satisfactory.—GEM JUNIOR CO., Box 261, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

HAIG & HAIG'S
THREE STARS
WHISKY.
Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
and All Wine Merchants.
SOLE AGENTS :
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S
THREE STAR
PURE POT STILL.
Famous for 100 YEARS.
WHISKEY
JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.
Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?

If not, consult DR. DINSHAW
DASTOOR, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)
"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.
Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.
STOCK :—Of latest improved

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., *General Agents*

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager*.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Wilson Line steamer Tokio, 2,481 tons Captain W. O. Yarn, sailed yesterday for Hull via Karachi with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lalpoora 2,123 tons Captain F. Fry will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Genl. Sir Edmund Barrow, Capt. T. R. F. Bales, Mr. E. W. Bill and 10 deck.

THE Venice S. N. Company's steamer Caboto, 2,846 tons Captain G. B. Schraffins arrived in harbour on Thuesday evening from Venice via Karachi with a cargo of sugar and general.

THE Asiatic S. N. Company's steamer Nairung 2,862 tons. Captain J. M. Thomson arrived in harbour on yesterday from Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo and Mr. Curwen as a passenger for round trip.

THE P. and O. Company's mail steamer Himalaya 3,700 tons Captain W. R. F. Hickey arrived in harbour yesterday morning from Telbury with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Sialda 3,438 tons Captain R. H. Brown arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a general cargo.

THE Hansa Line steamer Werdenfels, 1,477 tons Captain R. Schenehl arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg and Antwerp with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Linga 951 tons, Captain H. M. Cuthush sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE German East-Africa Line steamer President 2,086 tons Captain Muhlbaner, sailed yesterday for Zanzibar &c with a general cargo and 17 cabin and 100 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyds S. N. Company's steamer Persia 3,779 tons Captain G. Bartob sailed yesterday for Trieste &c with a general cargo and passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Minto Lt Comdr C. M. Luck.....R I Marine
H M S Sphinx Jomdr S Litchford .....Royal Navy
H M S Lapwing Lt Comdr A N Gouldsmith ...S Navy
H M S Proserpine Comdr ..Leatham .....Royal Navy

IN STREAM.

H M S Perseus Comdr F G Bird .....R Navy
R I M S Larding Comdr Dawson .....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A. L. Marsack ..R I Marine
H M S Hyacinth Captain A W Heneage R N Flagship
Plassy Capt Notley .....Transport

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Feb 26

nuic	3145	Jones	T Morrison & Co
A save	4359	Gordon	Shanghai ...3-3 P & O Co
Bimo	1399	Stockwell	S Wallace & Co
Brand	1519	Evanson	W & A Graham & Co
Ossino	2846	Schiaffino	Venice	S N Co
Dwarka	759	Cole	M M & Co
Derwenthall	2514	Jenss	
Devanha	4785	Hayward	P & O Co
Grantleyhall	2585	Wis	P & O Co
Naseri 911		LeMieres	23-2 B & P S N Co
Headnee	593	Jourdan	B & P S N Co
Himalaya	3700	Hickey	P & O Co
Ipswich	575	Pigot	B & P S N Co
Ismalla	334	Ross	M M & Co
Itaara	3363	Tucker	M M & Co
Lady Gordon	316	Butler	M M & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Fry	M Mackenzie & Co
Linga	951	Cuthush	M M & Co
Madura	1273	Chappel	M M & Co
Nailung	2862	Themson	T Morrison & Co
Rehmani	1872	Geddie	B & P S N Co
Shah Najam	2751	Foster	Shah S Co
Saifi	445	Shepherd	B & H S N Co
Shahallun	1917	Davison	B & H S N Co
Singu	1912	Morison	S Wallace & Co
Sanctoria	2379	Ward	Bombay
Seistavi	617	Tamanger	F F C & Co
Strathcharrv	2840	Stanhope	W & A G & Co
Shirley	2198	Porter	T Morrison & Co
Strathavon	2830	Mackay	W & A Graham
Satara	3409	Huzill	M M & Co
Sealda	3438	Brown	M M & Co
Thorn beck	2345	Beltan	S Wallace & Co
Warora	2565	Tipper	M M & Co
Weardenfels	1477	Sobenchl	W & Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Feb. 26.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Delhi	4781	Andrews	Shanghai	3-3	B & O S N Co
C & R Clan Urquhart	3757	Sommerfelt	Antwerp	12-3	F M ir & Co
F Ulina	3426	Hill	Stream	27-2	M M & Co
M Ombes	321	Boyer	Australia	27-2	L Bricard
N Gloamin	2248	Leamouth	1-3	Barrow in Furness	W & A Graham & Co
O Kurdistan	1741	Manning Ferrajo	3-3	F Latham & Co
P Virawa	2176	Kmmet	tream	26 2	M M & Co
Q Glenlyon	3651	Fairley	Cochin	27-2	K N & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1	Shah Nasir	2555	Revill	Trieste	6-3 B & H S N Co
2	Elysia	3894	Hodge	Liverpool	27-2 W & A G & Co
3	Barbera	2791	Peckham	Genoa	6-3 M M & Co
4	Gowanburn	2743	orbes	Australia	1-3 K N & Co
5	Yetorofu Maru	3	367	Sato	Kobe	27 2 N Y Kaisha
8	Kedah	3951	Henderson	Antwerp	3-3 M M & Co
9	Braunfels	2	3164	Forsell	Trieste	13 A L S N Co
10 & 11	City of London	5693	Whish	Karachi	2-3	K Nixon & Co
12	Caledonia	3529	Daniel	London	27-2.09 P & O S N Co
15	Kt of St George	2467	Stephens	Kobe	6 3 T M & Co
16	Griqua	2099	Cromie	Hull	27-2 W & A G & Co

Offside O

Egypt	4178	Summers	London	13-3 P & O Co

H W P D

Mahamadi	547	Ahmed	Mangalore 26-2 Bo S N Co Ld
Poonai	572	Osman	Bnagar 27-2 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
25	Caboto s	Schiaffino	Venice, Jan 23
26	H M S Perseus s	Bird	Muscat Feb 21
	Himalaya s	Hickey	Telbury, Feb 5
	Nafrung s	Themson	Calcutta, Jan 31
	Sealda s	Brown	Rangoon, Feb 15
	Werdenfels s	Schenehl	Hamburg, Jan 24
	India s	.....	Trieste via Karachi

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Islanda s	Robertson	Rangoon, &c
	Persia s	Bartole	Trieste, &c
	President s	Muhlbaner	Zanzibar, &c
	Linga s	Cuthush	Karachi
	Tokio s	Tarn	Hull via Karachi

The steamer Lalpoora-Fry for Calcutta, &c., obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Rahmani for Jeddah, &c.
" Itauna for Calcutta, &c.
" Worldwide for Rangoon.

DAILY EXPORTS.—FEB. 26.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—40 bales cotton, 2,009 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers; 55 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 500 cwts myrabollams, G M Merchant and Co; 225 bales hemp, P Bhimji; 1,000 cwts crushed bones, R Kaderbhoy.

Clan Urquhart s—487 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Clan Urquhart s—10,051 cwts cottonseed, T Mowraj; 4,125 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Elysia s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, 2 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 25 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR BREMEN.

Braunfels s—1 bale cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR TRIESTE

Koerber s—330 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 4 cases mother of pear of pearshells, P Jethabhoy.

FOR FIUME.

Shah Nasir s—2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VENICE.

Shah Nasir s—2,000 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PORT SAID (For Orders).

Kurdistan s—5,480 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Kt of St George s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, R D Master and Co.

Yetorofu Maru s—300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Kt of St George s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Delhi s—400 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 23 chests opium, Cursetjee Bamonji and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 572 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 87 chests opium, Curseji Bamonji and Co,

FOR MOJI.

Yetorofu Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 26th FEBRUARY.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 26th February, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear in the south but have become moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature continues low over the whole division although the deficiency during the day is not so large as yesterday at Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the western and the northwestern districts but are clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi but normal or in defect at the other stations. Temperature has again fallen slightly but is still normal except for a defect in the minimum in the extreme north-west.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies have cleared over the greater part of east Rajputana, but have become heavily clouded in Upper Sind and lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average in Upper Sind and west Rajputana but is in defect elsewhere. Day temperature is everywhere below normal; night temperature remains low in Lower Sind and east Rajputana but has become normal elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear in west Central India and at some of the coast stations but light to moderate cloud has appeared elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect Maximum temperature is in defect nearly everywhere but the minimum has become normal in Cutch and Gujarat but is lower than usual over the rest of the division.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual in the extreme western districts but contains the average amount of moisture elsewhere. Day temperature is normal but night temperature is in excess in the east Central Provinces.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity continues in defect at Bombay but is normal elsewhere. Maximum temperature is lower than usual except at Bombay; the minimum is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad. Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual, the relative humidity at Ahmednagar being only 8 per cent. which is 1-7th of the average amount. Temperature is nearly [illegible]

General Remarks.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Upper [illegible] east Punjab and the adjacent parts of the United Provinces, but have cleared in east Rajputana. Light to moderate cloud has appeared over Kathiawar. There is no indication of any definite disturbance in India to which these changes may be attributed but disturbed conditions appear to be advancing from Persia. No precipitation has been reported. The cold wave has begun to affect the temperature in the we t United Provinces.

A few light showers may occur in the submontane districts of the Punjab.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

LIEUT.-GENERAL SIR EDMUND BARROW, K. C. B., Commanding Southern Army, accompanied by Lieut. T. R. F. Bate, arrived in Bombay yesterday and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, and proceeded to the Taj Mahal Hotel. A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his arrival. General Barrow with Lieut. Bate leave for Mangalore to-day by the British India steamer "Lalpoora."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin," writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath &c &c; "it gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately Perfumed. Chemists, Grocers &c., sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BOYNE—Feb. 4, at 16 Grosvenor Gardens, Viscountess Boyne, of a son.

HALKETT—Feb. 4, at Westwood Lodge, Beverley, the wife of J. G. Hay Halkett, Stipendiary Magistrate for the City of Hull, of a daughter.

HANKEY—Feb. 5, at The Corner House, Oxted, Surrey, the wife of Capt. W. P. Alers Hankey, Royal Marine Art, of a daughter.

JESSEL—Feb. 7, at 50 Mount Street, W., the wife of Capt. Herbert M. Jessel, of a daughter.

PLUNKET—Feb. 6, at Palmerston, New Zealand, Her Excellency Lady Plunket, of a son.

PRENDERGAST—Feb. 4, at 20 Gloucester Square, W., the wife of Capt. Robert Prendergast, R. N., his Majesty's ship Carnarvon, of a son.

RAINES—Feb. ·, at Craigdarragh, co. Down, the wife of Capt. R. G. Raines, The Buffs, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALLFREY—CLUTTERBUCK—Feb. 2, at Hardenhuish Church, Arthur Moubray St. Crispin Allfrey to Joan Louisa, daughter of Edmund Clatterbuck, Esq.

LLOYD—BAYLEY—Feb. 2, at St. Martin's Church, Bedford, Albert William, son of Samuel Lloyd, of Farm, Birmingham, to Caroline Emma, daughter of the late Col. C. A. Bayley.

STANLEY—COOK—Feb. 4, at St. Mary's, Fishponds, Henry Ilson Stanley to Annie Muriel Gladys, daughter of the late Capt. A. B. Cook.

DEATHS.

DYER—Feb. 2, at Lausanne, Dora Edith, widow of Sir Thomas Swinnerton Dyer, Bart., and daughter of the late Sir Charles McGrigor, Bart.

EDGCOME—Feb. 7, at Middlecott, Weybridge, Lucy, wife of the late Major-Gen. W. H Edgcome, R. E.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 43m. High water, 4-4m., 5-36a. Low water, 10-32m., 11-26a.
Bombay Extra Races.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.
Bombay Medical Congress Exhibition, 4 p. m. to 11-30 p.m.
Bombay Commercial Gymkhana, Band of the 116th Mahrattas, 6 p.m.
Reception to Mr. and Mrs. Donald N. Graham, Mr. Chatterbhooj Shivji's bungalow, Walkeshwar Road, 9-10 p.m.
Concert Y. M. C. A. Hall, 9-30 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.

Maxim: "Commercial success requires the concurrence of two contrary tendencies, caution and enterprise."—SAMUEL SMITH.

TOMORROW.

Sun rises, 7h. 0m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water, 5-2m., 7-23a. Low water, 11-46m.
Bombay Hunt, Sahar Hill.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Feb. 27th, First Quarter, 8h. 19-1m. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, March 1.—Bombay Branch Royal Asiatic Society, presentation to Dr. M. A. Stein of the Campbell Memorial Medal by H. E. the Governor, Town Hall, 6-30 p. m. Bombay Junior Polo Tournament. Amritsar-Patti Railway Company, Home Street, 4-30 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana, half-yearly general meeting, 6-15 p m. Presentation of Campbell Memorial Medal to Dr. Stein by H. E. the Governor, B. B. R. A. Society's Rooms, 6-30 p. m. (S.T.). Sun rises, 6h. 59m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water, 6.26m., 9-2a, Low water, 1-41m., 1-12p.

Tuesday, March 2.—Byculla Club, half-yearly general meeting, 10 p.m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for two elective Port Trustees, 10 a. m. to 4 p.m. Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, and private view, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Bombay University, election of two Fellows by the Bombay, Graduates, 5-45 p.m. Mrs. Annie Besant's lecture on the "Signs of the Closing Age," Gaiety Theatre, 6 p.m Sun rises, 6h. 58m. Sun sets, 6h. 44m. High water, 8-14m., 9-54a. Low water, 3-14m., 2-24a.

Wednesday, March 3.—Bombay Chamber of Commerce, annual general meeting, 3-30 p m. Meeting of the Bombay University Senate, 5-45 p. m. Bombay Extra Races, Bombay Light Horse, Annual Camp opens at Santa Cruz. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for two Elective Port Trustees, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Bombay Sanitary Association, annual general meeting. Municipal Hall, 5-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 57m. Sun sets, 6h. 45m. High water 9-27m., 10-31a. Low water, 4-6m., 3-16a.

Thursday, March 4.—Mrs. Annie Besant's lecture on the "Signs of the Opening Age," Gaiety Theatre, 6 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 56m.; Sun sets, 6h. 45m.; High water, 10-16m., 11-1a.; Low water, 4-40m., 4-0a.

UNIVERSITY OF [illegible]—The Manockjee Limjee Gold Medal has been awarded to Constancio Continho, B. Sc., L. M. and S.

THE SEVA-SADAN.—The lecture of the series of general lectures on "Life of Mahomet" will be delivered by Mrs. Sansuddin A. Tyabjee in Hindustani to-day, at 3 p.m., (B. T.) when ladies of all communities—Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi—are cordially invited.

GOKULDAS TEJPAL HIGH SCHOOL.—The fourth Annual Social Gathering of the past and present teachers and students of the above school will be held to-morrow (Sunday) in the school premises when all the teachers and students are most cordially invited to attend.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Mr. B. R. Roberts has reported to the police that his bicycle, valued at Rs. 90 was stolen from under the stairs on the ground floor of the "Times of India" building, Hornby Road, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. on Thursday last.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe consisting of letters and packets, specially marked per transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. "Koerber" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7-30 a. m. on Monday the 1st March. Letters, &c., for Aden, Barbera and Egypt will also be despatched by this steamer.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held on Monday,

MOST BEAUTIFUL AND EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS OF

1, 2, 3

SHILLINGS STORES CO.'S

INEXPENSIVE AND SMART

NOVELTIES.

Place them in a class for themselves, appealing to all who appreciate REFINEMENT, GOOD TASTE, AND EVERYTHING NEW.

Visitors are welcomed at 59, ESPLANADE ROAD. and whether a purchase is contemplated or not an inspection cannot fail to interest.

CALCUTTA BRANCH 16, CHOWRINGHEE.

March 1st, at 6-30 P. M. (S.T.), for the purpose of making a formal presentation of the Campbell Memorial Medal for 1908, awarded to Dr. M. A. Stein, for his work on Ancient Khotan. His Excellency the Governor, Patron of the Society, has kindly promised to present the Medal.

OPEN VERDICT.—On Thursday morning at 10 o'clock the dead body of a Mahomedan, name not known, about 25 years old, was found floating in the sea off Darukhana, by a police sepoy. The body bore no marks of violence. Information was circulated by the police, but no one came forward to identify it. The Coroner held an inquest in the afternoon and the jury recorded a verdict, "Asphyxed from drowning in the sea, but under what circumstances the deceased came by his death there is no evidence to show."

KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN.—At the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, yesterday, Mr. E. T. Lambert, the Acting Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Kudu Tukaram, (35), a line guard on the G. I. P. Railway. On Wednesday morning the deceased was walking along the line from Thana to Diwa, when a goods train and a local train came from opposite directions. The deceased became confused and was knocked down by the engine of the goods train which was coming from the direction of Thana. Being severely injured, he was brought down to Bombay and taken to the hospital. He died subsequently. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

BAND AT THE MAHALAKSHMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3-30 p.m. to-day:—

March	The Queen's Guard — William
Overture	Coglistro — Adam
Intermezzo	On the Road to Moscow — Loetz
Selection	Reminiscences of England — Godfrey
Valse	The Old Belfry — Phelps
Selection	Harry Dacres Songs — Adlam
Galop	The Cyclist — Hapler

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p.m. to-day:—

Quickstep	Royal Arthur — Collier
Overture	The Merry Monarch — Herold
Selection	The Dancing Doll — Bayer
Valse	Gipsy Life — Lilian Raymond
Selection	Jolly Jingles — Williams
Descriptive	By the Swanee River — Myddleton

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. R. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6 p.m. to-morrow (Sunday) commencing at 6 p.m.

March	Light Cavalry — Carl Bohm
Overture	Raymond — Thomas
Selection	The Mikado — Sullivan
Valse	Gipsy Life — Lilian Raymond
Selection on topical Songs	
Jolly Jingles	Williams
Serenade	La Manola — Eilenberg

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A SPECIAL Meeting of the Board of Improvement Trustees was held yesterday at the Board's office in Esplanade Road, to consider the Budget estimates of the income and expenditure of the Board for the year 1909. A great many items were discussed and passed by the meeting. After the Budget is passed, it will be submitted to Government.

MISS CLARKE.

A Round of Visits.

Miss Clarke, accompanied by Mr. Kadri, the Oriental Translator to Government, and Captain Sullivan, Aide-de-Camp, visited, on the 24th instant:—The Rangari Mohulla Boys' School, the Nagpada Girls' School the Nizampura Girls School, the Nakhuda Mohulla Boys' School, the Kassab Mohulla Boys School, Sir. Adamji Pirbhai Boarding School, near the Charni Road Railway Station, Surti Mohulla Madresa founded by Haji Ishak Soeb, and the Juma Masjid Madresa (Nizampura).

CHARGE OF PERJURY.

A Military Medico Indicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 26.

The prosecution has been ordered by the Sessions Judge of Allahabad of Patrick Victor, Indian Subordinate Medical Service, Lucknow, on a charge of giving false evidence in a murder case in which he was a witness for the defence.

The case comes before the District Magistrate of Allahabad.

ALL-INDIA HOSPITAL ASSISTANTS' ASSOCIATION.

Annual Conference.

THE Annual Conference of the All-India Hospital Assistants' Association was held this morning in the Hall of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage at Chinchpokli, Bombay. Surgeon-General H. W. Stevenson presided. There were a large member of Hospital Assistants from all parts of the country present.

The President was on arrival received at the entrance by Messrs S. K. Vyas, Abdul Razzaq, Joseph Benjamin and other members of the Reception Committee.

Among those present were Colonel Bomford, Director General of Indian Medical Service; Lt.-Colonel Buchanan, editor of the "Indian Medical Gazetteer; Colonel Schear, Mr. James MacDonald and others.

Mr. Joseph Benjamin proposed that Surgeon-General H. W. Stevenson be requested to take the chair. Messrs. Pandhrinath Bhavanrao and Tukaram Lukshman seconded the motion, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. Abdul Razzaq then read an address of welcome to the delegates. Mr. P. S. Ramchandriar read the report, which stated that the Association which had been founded three years ago had in view the objects of promoting scientific knowledge, helping the better understanding of relationship and maintaining the honour and promoting the interests of the Class and the facilitation of moral, material and social progress of the members. It objected to one of the rules, recently published, for the Promotion Examination of Civil Assistant Surgeons and Medical Subordinates of the Lower Grades. The rule said that if a medical subordinate failed to pass his promotion examination in any grade within three years after completing the necessary period of service entitling him to appear for such, he would be dismissed the service. The Association requested that this rule might be dropped from the list of rules, as formerly those who failed to pass their promotion examination lost only promotion, while by this rule they would be dismissed the service.

Surgeon-General Stevenson addressing the meeting said that he felt it a great honour to preside there that afternoon. He would refer to certain points brought up in the report that had just been read. He congratulated them on the great increase that had taken place in the number of members of the Association. The Association which started with eight members on its rolls, had 474 members last year, while this year the number stood at 893, which was a great increase indeed. He considered it an excellent thing that all should should join this Association. He was one of the warmest friends of their Association, (Applause) and was glad that the number of members had been increasing. He had noticed the General Secretary say in the report that the chief object of the Association was the promotion of scientific knowledge. He considered it a most excellent object. Coming as he did from the principalship of a college for Hospital Assistants, he was very glad to find that this was the chief object of the Association. It very often happened that Hospital Assistants, once they passed out of the college, were content with what they had learnt and did nothing to learn more of the science. There were no text books formerly for Hospital Assistants, but now the Government had been providing them with these books, and all District Hospitals had been fitted up with them and if they did not read these books and keep up their studies, nobody would have to be blamed but themselves. The General Secretary had been rather inclined to say that the course of instruction for Hospital Assistants should also include bacteriology and research. He (the speaker) would say that that was not quite the object for which Hospital Assistants were meant. The Government wanted them to be practical medical men, who could treat patients well, and whom the people could trust and go to when in trouble. In the Medical Congress they had been greatly struck by an Hospital Assistant from the Punjab, who would be an honour not only to the Hospital Assistants' Association but also to the Indian Medical Service. He did not think the Hospital Assistant from the Punjab knew much of bacteriology but he was assuredly a man who could cut a cataract, and could perform all surgical operations; and that was what they wanted in an Hospital Assistant. It had been stated in the report that it would be a great thing for the advancement of Hospital Assistants if bacteriology were added to the present curriculum. But he was sure that if he were to ask his pupils their opinion about the addition of the subject, the one answer that they would give would be in the negative, and they would say that they had already had much to do in the school. Botany, again, was a science that had its great uses, but a knowledge would hardly add to the efficiency of Hospital Assistants in the mofussil. And besides, the inclusion of that subject in the curriculum would be extra labour to the students. As to the period prescribed, he did not think four years was a very ong one in which to go through the course. They had their text-books in English, and their knowledge in that language was not very good. A suggestion had been made that the present curriculum be so improved that those Hospital Assistants, who wished to could go in for an University degree in medicine. That might be a good thing for some, but not for all. Because if they went up for University degrees, they ceased to be Hospital Assistants. The Government required them for practical work, and wanted them to go up to a standard required for the work, and not beyond that. The Government therefore could not press the University to modify their curriculum as suggested in the report. Those Hospital Assistants who wanted to go in for University degrees could do it even without any such modification. There was nothing to prevent them doing it. The General Secretary had also said that they desired that some of them might be kept permanently in the hospitals at headquarters. But the aim kept in view was the improvement not so much of individuals as of the whole class. It was necessary that all should have their turn in the hospitals at headquarters. It was impossible that they could put a certain number of men up there and keep them there permanently. With regard to distinctive titles, he did not think that the absence of any additional words after their names would be quite detrimental when they went out, and that an addition like that would add to their importance. With regard to the improvement of their prospects, he did not think they were quite what the Government should like to see them. Considering responsibilities in the outlying districts their country and considering the work of the he did not think they were sufficiently paid, and also he did not think their prospects of promotion were quite what they might be. However, the whole question was before the Government, and so he could not say anything about it but they might safely leave prospects in the hands of the Government and they would find that the Government would treat them generously. He was sure they all knew the well-made proverb which said that hope deferred made man sick; but there was also another proverb he would remind them of and which said that everything came to him who knew how to wait. In conclusion he would say that when the time came they would not be disappointed. (Lord Applause.)

Colonel Bomford then addressed the meeting. He advised the Hospital Assistants not to be despondent but to remain confident in the hope that they would gain their objects to a very great extent in the future. The Government were glad to see Hospital Assistants united in the common object of improving their knowledge. The Association should not be despondent. Formerly even in England surgeons were considered little better than barbers. But they gradually advanced in status and respect to their present position. When he first came out to India, he found that the Hospital Assistant was a most estimable and charming person, who did any and everything that he required of him. And he adhered to that opinion. With regard to the period of training, he would say that it would be absurd to suppose that when they left college after four years' training they came out as fully equipped medical men. In some of the schools they taught in the vernacular, but now in most parts of the country the vernacular had been substituted by English as a medium of instruction. It was done because it was impossible to learn Western science through the medium of an Indian vernacular. If they attempted it, it would prove a miserable jargon. The period fixed for training was not a long one. In Bengal the period had been increased to six years. In India the period might be longer than in England, but that was on paper only. Practically students had to undergo a longer period of training in England than those in India had to. He advised them to be respectful to their superiors, to have confidence in themselves and to win the affection of their superiors. They should not be ashamed of bringing to the notice of their superiors anything which was worth bringing to their notice. Then they would be not merely bottle-washers as they were called by some, but something better. Their diplomas might not be very great things, but they should try to be respected first by their superiors and then by others. The time would assuredly come when they would rise in estimation as a body. (Applause.)

Mr. Ramsing proposed and Mr. F. H. Anklesaria seconded a hearty vote of thanks to the President, which was carried with acclamation.

The proceedings then terminated.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.
1ST SUNDAY IN LENT.

7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Woodward in E. flat.
Hymns.—91, 92, 317.
5-30 p.m.—Children's Service.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese.
Canticles.—Woodward in A.
Hymns.—93, 92, 245.
Collections for Cathedral Choir Fund.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Wednesdays and Fridays Choral Evensong 6-30 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
The Afghan Memorial Church.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—183, 323, 207.
11 a.m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—279, 264, 288.
5-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—92, 277, 95.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist Thursday.
10 a. m.—Matins—Daily.
Communicants, Guild Monthly Service—Friday, 6 p.m.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
The Seamen's Church.
Hours of Service.

Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sundays.
11 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—89.
Hymns.—395, 509, 11.
Preacher—Rev. J. Cameron.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND,
Waudby Road.

8-30 a. m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex S. Crichton
Hymns.—594, 353 Te Deum.
Psalm.—24.

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH, BELLASIS ROAD,
Opposite the Byculla Club.
Pastor—Rev. H. E. Barrell.
Sunday.
9 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.—Preaching Services.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Preacher. Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p. m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

8 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11 a. m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer, Holy Communion and Sermon.
Collection for the C. M. S. Up-country Missions.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Litany.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Catechising.
6-30 p.m.—Mission Service.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8-30 a.m.—Choral Celebration of the Holy Communion.
Hymns.—84 90, 178.
5-15 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—92, 84, 90, 263, 352.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—FEB. 12.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major J Bottrican, I M S, B	Major A H O Spence, I A, D A A Q M G, C of S's Dn
Mr W Johnston, B Cov	
Mr G Bower, B Cov	
Mr H F Howard, B Cov	Capt R E Bond, 4 Raj
Mr H G Fox, B	Lieut L F Bodkin, 112 Inf
Dr M A Stein, B	Lieut O A Shaldecott, 124 Bel
Mr J C Molony, M Cov	
Mr H O Quin, Bo Cov	Lieut J O Crowder, 2-5 G R
Col G S Hogue, I A	Lieut P L Leard 1-7 G R
Major H E Pritchard, 82 Punj	Lieut M G Anderson, 1-7 G R
Major C U Price, 130 Bel	

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr G J Monahan, B Cov, to 31-10-09	Mr G A Jacob, B, 3 mo M C
Mr A W Trethewy,

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Annual Social Meeting.

The Annual Social meeting of the Bombay Young Men's Christian Association was held last night in the Central Building, Wodehouse Road, Mr. H. E. E. Procter, President of the Association, presiding.

The proceedings commenced with the singing by the Y. M. C. A. Glee Club of the Anthem "And the Glory of the Lord." Mr. Horace A Dennis then gave a solo, after which the audience sang "The Love Song of the Welsh Reival—," the Rev. H. E. Barrel read the scripture, after which the Rev. C. B. Hill said the prayers.

The Rev. Frank Anderson, General Secretary, then read the annual report, which said:

In presenting their annual report for 1908, the Committee feel they must say at the outset how much the work of the Association has been handicapped by the insufficiency of the Secretarial force. The Association has now five Branches, but for the greater part of the year there were only two men giving their whole time to the work, and their strength has been taxed to the utmost in keeping existing work going. The Committee have before them many developments which urgently need attention, but they have been unable to undertake them for lack of the necessary Secretarial assistance.

In this report, the Committee do not propose to enumerate in great detail the various activities carried on; they would briefly touch on the main features of each Branch, and then indicate a few of the less obvious services rendered to young men by the Association.

All the activites of the Association centre in the building at Wodehouse Road. Here the members have had every facility for self-improvement. Meetings and Bible classes were conducted regularly; the Reading-Room and Library supplied pure and interesting literature; Esperanto, Hindustani and Shorthand classes were held; lectures of an educational character, often illustrated by lantern views, were delivered. "Bombay Young Men" the Association Magazine, was published monthly; facilities for chess and similar games were provided; a restaurant was run and was self-supporting; opportunities were afforded for forming helpful friendships. It is the earnest desire of the Committee that the number of such attractions should be largely increased, so that men may be induced to spend more of their leisure, especially in the evenings, at the Association.

The Athletic Club, providing tennis, cricket, football and hockey, with the best equipment, encouraged these forms of healthy sport among the members.

The boys, who are the future members of the Association, were not forgotten, and the junior department was largely improved during the past year.

A few lines suffice to state the nature of the work, but the details of all these varied activities have called for a large expenditure of thought, time and money. The work could never have been done without the hearty co-operation of the members. Apart from the General Committee, which held protracted meetings every month, with an average attendance of 20 members, there were no less than 13 Sub-Committees, several of which met every month. The Committee would gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered by many ladies, especially in connection with the Cafe Chantant.

The Chambers (with 47 bed-rooms) were entirely self-supporting, after bearing their full share of all charges for supervision, insurance, repayment of loan and interest, they have afforded a home to 109 men for a period of a month or more, and to 96 others who stayed for a shorter period, a total of 205 men. They were full the whole year, although the Committee have endeavoured to strictly maintain the two important principles; (1) that the rooms shall be occupied only by those who cannot pay a high price for their board and lodging, while every man is expected to take as high-priced a room as he can afford; and (2) that only applicants of approved character shall be admitted. The insistence on these principles led to the rejection of a number of applications. Some men, of course, may not appreciate the privileges afforded, but the Committee are profoundly thankful when they reflect on what the provision of these quarters has meant to the vast majority of those who have resided in them. There is a splendid spirit among the men, and the Chambers must be regarded as a most valuable adjunct to the work of the Association.

The work of the Student Department was rather in abeyance during the year, Mr. Anderson's time being necessarily much taken up with the general work of the Association. However, the Reading Room in the Girgaon Road was kept open, and we may believe that some good was done by means of the Christian literature which is placed on the tables. Rev. James Smith, of the American Marathi Mission, gave assistance for a few months, conducting Bible classes and giving addresses.

From January to April the shamiana erected at Chaupati was worked jointly by the Y. M. C. A. and the American Mission, Mr. Anderson being responsible for the meetings three evenings a week. A considerable number of students were reached by this means.

In August all preaching on the sea-face was prohibited for six months by the Commissioner of Police.

Some further steps were taken towards securing a site for the erection of the proposed Student Department Building, and it is hoped that it will be commenced during the next few months.

The Byculla Branch, the membership of which is almost entirely composed of Indian Christians, has continued to fulfil a useful purpose, under the energetic direction of Mr. B. N. Athavle, the Chairman, and Mr. B. N. Arlikatti, the Honorary Secretary. The Reading Room has been more widely used as a place of resort; gatherings of the members have been held from time to time to hear religious addresses and lectures. Classes in Logic, English Poetry and Prose, and Shorthand have been held.

The Committee have decided to secure a Secretary to give his whole time to the Indian Christian work, and negotiations are now proceeding with a man who would be very suitable for the purpose. The Committee gratefully acknowledge the generosity of a member who has offered to meet his salary for the first year. With such an arrangement this Branch could do better work than has been possible in the past, and at the same time render valuable service to the Indian Christian community generally.

During the year a new Branch was established in conection with the Church Missionary Society's Hostel for Indian Christian Young Men, in Dhanji Street. A suitable room was available in the compound in which the Hostel is situated; this was furnished and made attractive largely through a grant of money kindly made by the English National Council. A Branch Committee is in immediate charge of the work, and weekly meetings of a religious or educational character are held, while a Bible class is conducted every Sunday morning. All the work at this Branch is in Marathi. The Branch started with a membership of about 25, all of whom are earning their living in factories, etc., in the City. This Branch is, of course, small; but it is important, since it seeks to help Indian Christian young men.

Mr. A. H. S. Aston then read the Honorary Treasurer's report which was as follows:

The Apprentices' Home at Clare Road, Byculla, has given the Committee a good deal of anxiety during the year. The premises in which the Home it at present housed are very unattractive, and it is difficult without much expense to make them otherwise: at the same time rents are so high that suitable quarters cannot be had elsewhere. Partly for this reason the purely Y.M.C.A side of the Home has not been developed as the Committee wished, and the, are conscious that enough has not been done to help the lads in a spiritual and moral way.

The same cause has operated to make the working of the Home unsatisfactory on the financial side; the earnings of many of the lads are so small and they are therefore able to pay so little for their living that even with the help of the Government grant it has not been possible to make the Home pay its way. There being room for many more lads and the charges for rent, supervision, etc., being constant it is evident that if a dozen or so more residents, paying the full amount required for their maintenance can be secured, or if an increased Government grant, enabling the Committee to receive more bona-fide apprentices, can be obtained, the desired result would be achieved. At the end of the year, the Committee were in negotiations with the Eastern Telegraph Company, with a view to receiving a dozen of their apprentice signallers, and they have applied to Government that the annual grant may be increased from a maximum of Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000.

During the year a special Sub-Committee went fully into the question of providing premises for a new Y. M. C. A. Branch in Byculla, to include the Apprentices Home and a large Boarding Department at low rates. The possibility of purchasing and adapting an existing building, which seemed suitable for the purpose, was considered and a plot of land was also found, which would have been just the place for erecting a new and specially designed building. Both these schemes, however, were reluctantly put aside, the Committee not feeling justified in embarking on the large expenditure involved, until the liability on the central building had been materially reduced.

The total membership at the end of the year was 503, of whom 151 are classed as Active and 352 as Associate. The number is distributed among the Branches as follows:—Central Branch, 388; Byculla Branch, 70; Dhanji Street Branch, 27; and Apprentices Home, 18.

In addition to these an indefinite number of non-Christian young men, probably about 200 (Hindus and Parsis), are constant visitors to the Student Department Reading Room in Girgaon, where there is no definite membership.

The general fund of the Association (excluding the chambers and athletic accounts) opened with an adverse balance of Rs. 822-9-6, and closed with an adverse balance of Rs. 2,497-15-9. This is mainly due to the heavy item for interest (Rs. 854-5-2), and new furniture and repairs to building (Rs. 1,263 14-6). It is gratifying to note that the members' subscriptions increased by Rs. 481 and the subscriptions from the public increased by Rs. 575; the total received in membership subscriptions was Rs. 4,563-8-0, a figure which constitutes a record in the history of the Association.

The Athletic Club closed the year with a net loss of Rs. 775-13-1; of this some Rs. 584 represents the capital cost of making one new tennis court, altering the old ones and improving the garden. It is hoped that the Athletic Club members will make serious efforts during 1909 to make this department self-supporting.

The finances of the Chambers were on the whole satisfactory: after bearing the usual loan and interest charges, there was a balance of receipts over expenditure of Rs. 797-1-2. During the year a special Sub-Committee made an exhaustive investigation of the cost of catering, etc., and it is hoped that these recommendations, which are being carried out as fast as is practicable, will result in reducing the cost and improving the quality of the table.

The Association suffered a loss of Rs. 1,084-11-4 in connection with the Apprentices Home, the cause of which is detailed in the paragraph above dealing with that branch of the work.

The position of the building fund may be regarded as satisfactory. The total reciepts during the year, including donations, proceeds of the "Cafe Chantant" etc, were Rs. 10,741-11-6; there were certain necessary items of expenditure, with a result that the actual outstanding debit was reduced from Rs. 66,813-12-3 to Rs. 58,087 4-2.

The Committee would again record their warm thanks to the English National Council, whose active and sustained help have contributed largely to the carrying on of the work. It is entirely due to them and the generous friends in England who support them, that the services of Mr. Frank Anderson are placed at the disposal of the Association, and they have further promised to meet the cost of providing the additional Secretary for the Student Department, rendered necessary by the acceptance by Mr. Anderson of the position of General Secretary of the whole Bombay Association.

The administration of the whole work during the year was in the hands of Mr. Frank Anderson, Secretary of the Student Department, who towards the end of the year accepted the position of General Secretary. He was ably supported by Mr V. E. Grimley, who, it is not surprising to record, had a a somewhat serious breakdown in October. The pressure would have been too great for two men had not the members, whether as individuals or on Sub-Committees, been always ready to assist. Mr James McFarlane, Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. at Dunedin, New Zealand, acted as Co-Secretary for four months from February to May, and rendered valuable assistance, especially in the Bible study and junior departments. The Committee record with special satifaction the great stimulus given under his direction to Bible study, it being their deep conviction that if the Association is to be really strong, its members must be men who are given to a regular study of the Word of God. Early in December Mr. Horace A. Dennis arrived as Secretary of the Central Association, and with this increase of the Secretarial force and the promise of an additional Secretary for the Student Department, the outlook is most promising.

The above statement indicates the general field of the Association's efforts: but who shall chronicle the time and thought expended by the Secretaries and others in trying to give personal help to men in their difficulties or distresses? Strangers coming to Bombay in search of employment seem naturally to come to the Secretary for advice and help. Men are passed on with letters of introduction from and to one or other of the 8,000 other branches of the Association in the world. They are assisted by the Secretary in finding suitable accommodation. Sick ones are visited in hospital and business is often transacted on their behalf. Money is received and expended, passages are arranged for and many similar services are rendered.

Again, the Association forms a natural focus for the varying forms of Christian and philanthropic activities in the city. It has without doubt done much to promote a true spirit of unity among the Churches, of which the United Weekly Prayer Meetings is both a cause and an evidence, while the Committees of the Seamen's Rest, the Indian Christian Association and the Bombay Temperance Council have found it a convenience to meet in its premises.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The President addressing the meeting said that he was sure they all felt great pleasure at seeing the Lord Bishop there that evening. What impressed one the most while listening to the report was the immense possibility of useful work that lay before the Association, and the want of funds that hampered its scope. It was, therefore, the duty of every member of the Association to do his level best to collect money to clear off the debt, of the Association. The aim of the Association was to develop all sides of man's nature spiritual, intellectual, and physical. Mr. McFarlane had done his best in developing Bible study, which was the most important thing of all. They must subordinate their physical and intellectual development to spiritual development. They should remember that knowledge was only the superstructure, while religion was the foundation. And they must remember that religion was the carrying out in their daily life the principles of Christianity. He was afraid, in these times people both in England and India were drifting more and more towards giving up Sunday to pleasure. Exercise on Sunday was a good thing, but then it had to be remembered that to develop their spiritual side they must require time, and if they did not take the time on Sunday they would not have it on other days which were very busy. Here in India they were living among peoples belonging to many different religions who judged the Englishmen's religion by their lives. He exhorted them therefore to develop their spiritual side. He concluded with praising the work done for the Association by Messrs. Anderson, Clarke and others.

The Right Reverend Dr. E. J. Palmer, Lord Bishop of Bombay, then addressed the Meeting. His Lordship said that every Briton that came out to India was a missionary. They all must live a pious life, because as the President had said, the natives judged their religion by the lives they led. The young Men's Christian Association was a most useful institution of its kind. His Lordship concluded with saying that the nearer they lived their life to God, the more would they contribute to save India.

Rev. Dr. Mackichan then spoke. He said that the whole history of the Association must be a revelation to all as to what useful work could be done by a Society like it in a city like Bombay. He remembered the first meeting when the Association was founded, and if anyone present then had ventured to say that in a few years they would be able to have a meeting like the one they had that evening he would hardly have been believed. And the idea often had struck him how in the past young people in Bombay could have got on without this Association. He thought many of them must have suffered in the past without the helping hand of this Association. He asked all to contribute to the funds of the Association. He thought there was no association more fortunate in its presidents than that Association; and he was sure he was echoing the sentiments of all when he said that they were all thankful to Mr. Procter who had served the Association with devotion and enthusiasm.

The proceedings terminated with the singing of the hymn.

THE RETIRING DIWAN OF BARODA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, FEBRUARY 26.

An Evening Party was given by the friends and admirers in the Public Park of His Excellency Kersasijji Rastamji Dadachanji, retiring Dewan. The Maharaja Gaekwad, the Resident, Mr. Bosanquet, Mr, and Mrs. Seddon, Major and Mrs. Pottinger, Colonel Russell and the principal British and State officers, the Nagarsheth and the State Sardars and nobles attended. The pretty Park grounds were decorated with flags, buntings and evergreens and splendidly illuminated. The Maharaja's band was in attendance. Entertainments in the shape of acrobats, conjurors, musicians and others ware provided. The fireworks were pretty, refreshments delicious and everything properly organised for entertaining the gathering, which numbered about a thousand.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

THE administration of the retiring Diwan of Baroda deserves all the appreciation shown to it by the people of Baroda, and the marks of regret of the Gaekwar's subjects at parting from such an officer show in a marked manner his popularity with them. Mr. Kershaspji Dadachanji is an officer of the Gaekwar's own service in which he has passed his entire active life of over thirty-five years, and when His Highness the Gaekwar appointed him just five years ago to the highest post under him, his selection was universally approved, for unlike most of his predecessors he was no stranger to Baroda affairs, but was on the contrary thoroughly versed in them from having personal experience of both the Revenue and the Judicial branches of the service. His tenure of the Prime Ministership fell on arduous times, for he has had to cope with a severe famine, whose evil effects would have been felt much more disastrously but for his efficient management. The famine did not produce discontent among the people as elsewhere, chiefly on account of the generous remissions of revenue granted by the Government and carried out in a liberal spirit by the Diwan. He also undertook extensively irrigation works which besides providing much needed work for labourers serve also as a preservative against future famines to a great extent. In spite of deterrent circumstances the Diwan has been able to carry out some great reforms and his administration will be best remembered for these, Primary education has been successfully introduced into the State and he has laboured assiduously for success in a very complicated matter. The question of Primary education is being much canvassed among us also apparently with not much fruit. The Diwan after his retirement can do much to help the City of Bombay, to which he originally belongs, with his unique administrative experience in this subject, and we hope this will be done. The question of utilising the indigenous institution of Panchayets in the administration of justice was also taken up by him, and these bodies have now a large share in adjudicating causes in the districts of the Baroda State. This is in the nature of an experiment and its success will be diligently watched in the future. The Panchayets are a primitive institution: how they will suit the present age with its complications is not quite clear. The Diwan was not, we believe, an enthusiast for these Panchayets and he proceeded slowly and cautiously in this experiment from which much success is not to be hoped. The establishment of the Legislative Council by popular election in Baroda is the great outstanding fact of the Diwan's quinquennium and in his zeal for this important measure of reform he ably seconded the efforts of His Highness the Gaekwar. This was a great step in the political education of the people and he watched over its introduction and working with great zeal and care. He has ably assisted the Gaekwar in all his plans for the improvement of the State, and during His Highness' prolonged absence in Europe he carried on the entire administration on his own responsibility to the great satisfaction of the Government of India. Mr. Kershaspji is in the prime of life and we trust he will use his ripe practical administrative experience for the benefit of this city when he returns to it.

MEDICAL REGISTRATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A very searching inquiry is now being made as to the accuracy of all names and addresses on the Medical Register under the following Section (XIV) of the Medical Act, 1858.—

XIV.—It shall be the duty of the Registrars to keep their respective Registers correct in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and the orders and regulations of the General Council, and to erase the names of all registered persons who shall have died, and shall from time to time make the necessary alterations in the addresses or qualifications of the persons registered under this Act; and to enable the respective Registrars duly to fulfil the duties imposed upon them it shall be lawful for the Registrar to write a letter to any registered person, addressed to him according to his address on the Register, to inquire whether he has ceased to practise, or has changed his residence, and "if no answer shall be returned to such letter within the period of six months from the sending of the letter, it shall be lawful to erase the name of such person from the Register; provided always, that the same may be restored by direction of the General Council should they think fit to make an order to that effect."

On 1st February, a circular of enquiry was posted to every registered practitioner, excepting only officers of the Navy, Army and Indian Medical Services whose names appear in the Navy and Army Lists.

It is of vital importance to all registered practitioners who have not received an inquiry in course of post that they should immediately communicate with this office, as in the event of no communication being received from them, it will "be lawful to erase their names from the Register," according to the Act, and then very serious disabilities will be incurred.

—Yours &c.,

A. E. ALLEN,
Registrar.

General Council of Medical Education and Registration of the United Kingdom.
299, Oxford Street, London W.,
February 3rd.

TERRITORIAL SATURDAY.

Stirring Scenes in London.

London, February. 13.

This afternoon and evening seventeen Territorial units will carry out route marches in almost every borough of London. Thus the appeal which, at the request of Lord Esher, the "Daily Mail" has published for eleven thousand men to join the Territorial Army will be brought home to all.

The spectacle will be a stirring one. After carrying out their marches the various regiments will enlist recruits at their headquarters. No effort should be spared to make "Territorial Saturday" a signal success and to ensure a bumper return of recruits for Monday.

The Poet Laureate, Mr. Alfred Austin, has sent us a spirited poem in support of the appeal, which appears in to-day's "Daily Mail."

Recruiting continues in full swing, and the 7th London Brigade of the Royal Field Artillery completed its strength last night. Speeches of importance will be delivered to-night by Lord Esher at the prize distribution of the 12th London Battalion; by Lord Lucas at the prize distribution of the London Irish Rifles, whose Colonel announces that the strength of his corps has been increased by 100 men in the last three days as the result of the appeal.

The mayors of the London boroughs met yesterday and unanimously resolved to support the appeal in every way.

"THE LONDON GAZETTE."

Admiralty, Feb 6.

Clerk L N Sampson has been promoted to the rank of assistant paymaster in his Majesty's fleet (Jan 19).

Royal Naval Reserve—In accordance with the Regulations for the Royal Naval Reserve, Lieut G S Gillard has been placed on the Retired List (Jan 12).

Feb 8.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut A H Raymer to be lieutenant (Feb 4).

War Office, Feb 9.

Establishments.

Royal Military Academy—The undermentioned lieutenants, Royal Eng, to be officers of a company of Gentlemen Cadets (Class B):—L C Maurice, in succession to Capt C S A Akerman, R E (Jan 26): H I Bulkeley (Feb 2).

Cavalry.

15th (The King's) Hussars—Lieut H E Norton to be captain, vice J Knowles, seconded (Jan 22).

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery.—Lieut. F. P. Wye, from the Limerick City Royal Field Reserve Art, to be second lieutenant Feb. 10.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

Capt. P. T. D. de Vitre to be major, vice G. M. W. Macdonogh, promoted Jan. 22.

Infantry.

The Bedfordshire Regt.—Major E. G. Curtis retires on retired pay. Capt. S. Goode to be major, vice E. G. Curtis Feb. 10.

The Queen's Own Royal West Kent Regt.—Lieut. C. F. Adams is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial Inf. Jan. 21.

The King's Shropshire Light Inf.—Second Lieut. A. C. L. D. Lees, from 3rd South Staffordshire Regt. University Candidate, to be second lieutenant, vice E. P. Robinson, resigned Feb. 10.

The Highland Light Inf.—Capt. A. C Grant is placed on the Half-pay List, under provisions of Article 267-7, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907 (Feb 10).

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut E C Culling resigns his commission (Feb 10).

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Qrmr and Honorary Lieut T J Jacob, from the Half-pay List, to be quartermaster (Jan 26).

Unattached List for Indian Army.

Second Lieut W M K Dickinson, from Unattached List Territorial Force (University Candidate), to be second lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Army (dated Feb 22, 1908, with precedence next below O C Radford, but nor to carry pay or allowance prior to Feb 10, 1909).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

The undermentioned staff nurses to be sisters:—Miss J Murphy, Miss S N Daly (Jan 28)

Army Ordnance Department.

Major R E Home, DSO, RA, from instructor, Ordnance College, to be an ordnance officer, fourth class, vice Capt E E Jopp, the Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians) (Jan. 23); Assist Commy. of Ordnance and Honorary Lieut W W Blades, to be deputy commissary of ordnance, with the honorary rank of captain, vice Honorary Capt K P Macleay, placed on retired pay (Feb 4); Conductor S Williams, from the Army Ordnance Corps, to be an assistant commissary of ordnance, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice W W Blades (Feb 10).

Memoranda.

The undermentioned brevet colonels to be colonels:—W. G. Hamilton, D. S. O., an assistant adjutant-general in India; C. J. Markham, Half-pay List; E. A. Herbert, M. V. O., Half-pay List; J. E. Riddell, Half-pay List; J. C. B. Eastwood, Half-pay List; W. K. McClintock, Half-pay List Feb. 10 Lieut-Col. J. I. E. Hume, the Connaught Rangers, to be brevet colonel Feb. 8. The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels, Half-pay List:—E A. Dickinson, Half-pay List Dec. 28; Major E. J. Tickell, D. S. O., from 14th King's Hussars Feb. 9. Lieut. H. S. Walker, the Cheshire Regt., is granted the local rank of captain while employed as adjutant and musketry instructor to the local forces of British Guiana Jan 20; Qrmr. and Honorary Capt. J. T. Potter, the Suffolk Regt., is granted the honorary rank of major Feb. 7.

Reserve of Officers.

Capt. M. Parsons to be major Oct. 18, 1902.

Admiralty, 4th February.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Lieutenant Guy Robert Hurst Maitland-Addison has been permitted to resign his commission at his own request. Dated 30th January, 1909.

Admiralty, 8th February.

Royal Marine Light Infantry.

Paymaster and Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel Dacre Lennard Barrett (half-pay) is granted the Honorary rank of Colonel, under the provisions of Order in Council of 3rd August, 1886. Dated 11th February.

Admiralty, 10th February.

Royal Naval Reserve.

Sub-Lieutenant Charles Joseph Stuart to be Lieutenant. Dated 9th February.

Admiralty, 11th February.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 8th December—

Vice-Admiral Frank Finnis, CVO., has been placed on the Retired List at his own request. Dated 9th February.

Consequent thereon the following promotions have been made from the same date:—

Rear-Admiral Charles Henry Adair to be Vice-Admiral.

Captain Richard Henry Peirse, MVO, ADC to be Rear-Admiral

War Office, Whitehall, 12th February.

Commands and Staff.

Major-General William P. Campbell, C.B., to command a Division, vice Lieutenant-General Sir H. C. O. Plumer, K.C.B. Dated 4th February,

Lieutenant Hugh W. M. Watson, The King's Royal Rifle Corps, to be Aide-de-Camp to Major-General W. P. Campbell, C.B. Dated 4th February,

Captain George S. Clive, Grenadier Guards, a General Staff Officer at Head Quarters, is promoted from the 3rd to the 2nd grade, vice Captain J. T. Barnett-Stuart, D. S. O., the Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own). Dated 13th February.

Captain Reginald Walker, Royal Engineers, to be a Staff-Captain at Head-Quarters, vice Captain A. H. W. Grubb, D. S. O. Royal Engineers. Dated 6th February.

Lieutenant John P. Rhodes, Royal Engineers, to be Aide-de-Camp (extra) to Sir G. Strickland, K. C. M. G., Governor of Tasmania. Dated 22nd January.

Establishments.

Royal Military Academy, Captain Donald FitzR Nicholl, D S O, Royal Artillery, to be an Officer of a Company of Gentlemen Cadets (Class A), vice Captain C S A Akerman, Royal Engineers. Dated 8th February.

Cavalry.

11th (Prince Albert's Own) Hussars, Lieutenant Albert E S L Paget, M VO, to be Captain, vice R Hutchison, seconded. Dated 22nd January.

16th (The Queen's) Lancers, Lieutenant William J Shannon is seconded for service on the Staff, under the provisions of Article 74 (b) Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1907. Dated 15th January,

The promotion to the rank of Lieutenant of the undermentioned Second Lieutenants is antedated to 15th January:—

Esmond Copland-Griffiths, vice W J Shannon

Edward R Nash, vice E Copland-Griffiths, seconded for service under the Colonial Office.

Foot Guards.

Grenadier Guards, Lieutenant the Honourable George W W Bampfylde resigns his Commission. Dated 13th February.

Infantry.

The Bedfordshire Regiment, Supernumerary Captain Tom I Webb-Bowen to be Captain, vice S Goode, promoted. Dated 10th February.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, The undermentioned Lieutenants are seconded for service under the Colonial Office. Dated 28th January:—

Martin Crawley-Boevey and Walter T. Brooks.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Captain John G A Hamilton, DSO, to be Major, vice W G Wolrige-Gordon, placed on retired pay. Dated 29th January.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regiment), Captain Cecil Pierce is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Territorial Infantry. Dated 27th January,

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Second Lieutenant Reginald H Woods to be Lieutenant vice F L Pardoe, promoted. Dated 23rd October.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own), Second Lieutenant Thomas Joseph Fitzherbert-Brockholes, from Unattached List Territorial Force (University Candidate), to be Second Lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant C. M. Davies, seconded. Dated 24th June, with precedence next below the Honourable E. C. Lascelles, but not to carry pay or allowance prior to 13th February.

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps, Major Robert J. A Durant is placed on retired pay. Dated 2nd February.

The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains, Dated 31st January, John A Anderson, M B Cuthbert G Browne, Hugh G Sherren, Henry H A Emerson, M B Rowland P Lewis, James H Graham M B Wallace Benson, M B George E Ferguson, Charles E W S Fawcett, M B Alexander M Rose, M B Griffith H Rees, M B Thomas Scatchard, Vivian H Symons, Edward G Anthoniss, Ronald A Bryden, Edward L Moss, Arthur E S Irvine, Thomas B Moriarty, Michael B H Retchie, M B Walter J Weston, Percy Farrant, Albert E F Hastings, Mortimer J Cromie, Edmund T Potts, M D. George W W Ware, M B, William McConaghy, M B. Wilfrid C Nimmo, Cecil J Wyatt, M B. Michael Keane, Charles F White, M B, Francis C Sampson, M B, Thomas S Blackwell. Robertson S Smyth M D, Harold E Priestley, Philip J Marett, and Hugh Stewart, M B.

Army Veterinary Service.

Army Veterinary Corps, The undermentioned Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 6th February:—Duncan Macdonald Harold J Holness Frederick C O'Rorke Thomas A Nicholas.

Memoranda.

Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel Robert C Money, Half-pay List, retires on retired pay. Dated 12th February,

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brevet Colonels:—

James L Pearse. The King's (Shropshire Light Infantry). Dated 11th February.

Evelyn Pollock, Royal Field Artillery. Dated 11th February.

Skerrett E. G. Lawless, Royal Field Artillery. Dated 13th February.

James E. Edmonds, Royal Engineers. Dated 13th February.

The undermentioned Officers having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from the dates specified against their names, are granted the rank of Lieutenant from those dates, but without pay or allowance:—Lieutenant Henry V. Reynolds (late The Duke of Wellington's West Riding Regiment). Dated 22nd July.

Lieutenant John C. H. Hollidsy (late Royal Field Artillery). Dated 15th October.

Lieutenant Frank A. Macartney (late the Royal Warwickshire Regiment). Dated 10th January.

Lieutenant Graham E Dunsterville (late The Devonshire Regiment). Dated 4th September

Lieutenant Cyril D Noyes (late Royal Garrison Artillery). Dated 21st March.

Second Lieutenant Alexander G Anderson (late The Royal Sussex Regiment). Dated 28th April

Lieutenant Ernest H S Chapman (late The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regiment)). Dated 16th November.

Second Lieutenant Brereton R Hudson (late 1st (Royal Dragoons). Dated 16th December.

Lieutenant Arthur E B Parson (late The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment). Dated 4th July.

Lieutenant Tudor I G Thomas (late The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regiment). Dated 23rd August.

Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) Clarence D Bruce, Essex Yeomanry, is granted the local rank of Colonel, whilst employed as Captain Superintendent of Police at Shanghai. Dated 13th February.

DIPLOMAT'S ARREST.

Mystery of a Legation Tragedy.

London, February 13.

An unlooked-for development has occurred in the mystery of the murder and fire reported from Chili. The question arising as to the whereabouts of Herr Beckert is answered by a Reuter telegram from Santiago, of Thursday's date, saying that he had been arrested at Chillan, a town some distance south of the capital. This action of the Chillian Government is stated to be approved by the German Minister, and it was arranged that the Secretary to the Legation, Baron Welczeck, should be present when the prisoner was handed over to the Santiago police

A Reuter message further says that a large sum of the Legation money is missing. Excitement over the affair at Santiago is intense, as it had been suggested that the crime of last Saturday, together with the previous attempts to burn down the German Consulateat Santiago and the Consulate-General at Valparaiso, was the work of certain Chilian evildoers, whom the Legation had been endeavouring to bring to justice for the murder of German subjects.

The error made as to the identity of the body buried has raised a curious problem. Herr Beckert is a Protestant, and the funeral ceremony was conducted according to the Lutheran rite, but the dead porter was a Roman Catholic, and it is, therefore, probable that the body will be exhumed and reinterred with Roman ritual.

Our Berlin correspondent telegraphs that Herr Beckert had lived in South America for a number of years. At Berlin it is stated that it is uncertain whether he will be tried by Chilian courts on a charge of murder, arson, and robbery, or whether—a more probable eventuality—he will be handed over to German custody, since the crimes with which he is charged were committed technically on German territory.

MAHOMEDANS AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

The following relating to Representation of Mahomedans on Municipal and Local Boards has been published.

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 5th February 1909:—

1. Are Government aware that the Mahomedan Community feels very strongly on being practically debarred under the existing system of elections from securing adequate representation by election on the local bodies in the Presidency?

2. Will Government be pleased to state whether the number of Mahomedan Municipal Councillors shown in column 3 of [illegible] of the statements attached to the reply of His Excellency the Governor to the address presented by the Central Committee of the Deccan Provincial Muslim League, represents seats held by election or by election and nomination combined?

3. If the abovementioned statements indicate Mahomedan representation, both by election and nomination, will Government be pleased to republish the same showing in separate columns the number of Councillors returned by election and that nominated by Government?

4. If the statements are republished as desired in the preceding interpellation, will Government be pleased to publish in decimals instead of in fractions the proportionate representation in columns 4 and 5?

5. In view of the grievance made by the Mahomedan Community of inadequate representation on local bodies, will Government be pleased to publish a statement showing separately the number of seats held by Mahomedans, on the District and Taluka Local Boards in the Presidency, by election and by nomination and the proportion of Mahomedan representation in relation to their popolation?

Read the answers given by Government:—

1. Government are aware of the feeling in question.

2. The number includes both the elected and nominated members.

3. Statements Nos. 3 and 4 have been reprinted showing separately the number of Mahomedans elected and nominated on Municipal Boards.

4. The proportionate representation in columns 4 and 5 is shown in decimals.

5. Statements giving the information required are placed on the Table.

Resolution.—Copies of the foregoing papers should be forwarded to the Commissioner in Sind, the Commissioners of Divisions, all Collectors, and the Director of Public Instruction for information, with reference to Government Resolution dated the 23rd September 1908.

A CELEBRATED BEAUTY

Head Pains, Gout, Lassitude—

Readers see for themselves that those in a position to pick and choose—whether they are Royal Personages, popular celebrities, experienced doctors, nurses, athletes, &c.—without exception unhesitatingly select Phosferine as the one certain remedy for all nervous disorders. All these distinguished people positively attribute their increased energy, efficiency, or prowess, to the revitalising potency of Phosferine, and their opinion is again confirmed by the celebrated beauty, Mrs. Una de Louth, who finds the wonderful tonic imparts such a delightful feeling of youthful vigour, that she can retain her good looks without the least trouble. Mrs. Una de Louth is deeply grateful for the inestimable service Phosferine rendered her in completely curing gouty head pains, and so effectually dispelling the nervous depression and lassitude which endangered her exceptional beauty, that she has kindly permitted us to publish her happy experience of Phosferine for the benefit of other readers.

Quite driven away.

Mrs. Una de Louth (the beautiful and talented Society reciter, and daughter of a late well known Member of Parliament), writes:—"I have great pleasure in stating that your Phosferine has done more for me than all the doctors, for long standing and severe gouty pains in my head. Indeed, I have had instantaneous relief after taking only a few drops of your wonderful world-famed remedy and I would never be without it in the house again on any consideration—I treasure it among my household gods.

I always find Phosferine helps me and invigorates my system to a wonderful extent, and before acting or reciting have never known it to fail. It is in my opinion a tonic that has marvellous and lasting effect, and all who have tried it agree with me that I do not over-rate it in the least."—8, Lansdowne Square, Hove, Sussex.—November, 2, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Quinsy
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Malaria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½ 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—
Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

We have a splendid range of new Knicker Stockings for Golf, Cycling, Shooting, etc.
The most up-to-date style is with Graduated Legs. These are made from fine Yorkshire Wools and are highly recommended. All sizes, from Rs. 8-8 to 3-8.

SMART SOCKS FOR DRESS

In Cashmere from Rs. 2 per pair.
Silk, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per pair.

SMART SOCKS FOR DAY WEAR

Striped Cashmere, from Rs. 2; Thin Thread, from Rs. 2-8; and Silk, from Rs. 7-8.

HOAR & CO., Outfitters to His Excellency, BOMBAY.

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.
KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 30 MINUTES).
Reduced Price, £8 Cash.
CHEAPEST & BEST
Knitting Machine obtainable.
Made at the Company's own British Factory.
VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BOA. Dept., 83, Southwark Street,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

BUSINESS OF CHARTERING STEAMERS &C.

Before Mr. Justice Russell.

MANAVAK RUTTONJI BOMANJI VS. CHABILDAS LALLOOBHOY AND OTHERS.

For the plaintiff :—Mr. Raikes and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Pestonji, Rustim, Kola and Co.

For the first defendant :—Mr. Padshah and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Wadia Ghandi and Co.

For the second defendant:—Mr. Jardine and Mr. G. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co.

For the third defendant :—Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. A. Chitre, instructed by Messrs. Madowji, Kanadar, and Chotubhoy.

His Lordship delivered an elaborate judgment in this case, which has been briefly noticed. The suit was brought by the plaintiff, a merchant and a stevedore, against Chubildas Lalloobhoy, carrying on business under the names of James Mackintosh and Co., Jaffer Joosub, a Mahomedan resident, and Kursondas Hari. The plaintiff prayed that an account of the dealings and transactions of the partnership might be taken by the Court; that on taking accounts, the parties by whom monies might be found due should be ordered to pay the same, etc.

Mr. Justice Russell, in the coorse of his judgment, said the agreement of partnership was dated 9th June, 1904, and was made between the parties thereto. The first defendant, Mr. Chubildas, was to get eight-annas share in the rupee, the second defendant, Mr. Jaffer Joosub, was to get four-annas share; the plaintiff was to get two-annas ; and Mr. Kursondas Hari, third defendant, was to get two-annas. The agreement of partnership was entered into with reference to certain transactions in freight in Bombay. The parties, among other things, agreed that the partnership was to be continued for one year from 1st July, 1904. The parties to the agreement, namely the first and second defendants, were to do the chartering of steamers and booking of freight under the names of James Mackintosh and Co., and Noor Mahomed and Co., respectively. There were certain other provisions, which his Lordship did not think it necessary to refer to in detail. But there was one important Clause 17, which his Lordship read. This partnership was carried on for several months, and unquestionably it resulted in heavy losses, namely of about Rs. 64,000. During the currency of the deed, an agreement was made between plaintiff and Noor Mahomed and Co., which was dated 17th September, 1904, and was annexed to the plaint.

There was no doubt that the plaintiff did advance the sum of Rs. 25,000. He advanced one sum of Rs. 8,000, but that had no further connection with this suit, because he transferred that debt to another person; so that the only question now remaining, referring to the plaintiff's advance, was the question of Rs. 17,000, the balance of the Rs. 25,000.

It was an unfortunate fact that a certain amount of acrimony had been introduced into the case during the course of the correspondence and no doubt the parties were certainly not very friendly disposed towards each other in consequence of this heavy loss. The plaintiff endeavoured to get the accounts of the partnership and failed. There was also no doubt that the defendants 1 and 2 did set up a defence upon that Clause 17 of the agreement which, to his Lordship's mind, was untenable, and really had not been supported before him. As argued by Counsel, the only question really for his Lordship to decide was, who ought to pay the costs of this suit. Before he dealt with the costs, however, his Lordship said he must direct what the decree must be. In the first place, it was clear that the accounts must be taken. As to that his Lordship trusted there would be no more acrimony between the parties. The accounts were already, it appeared, in such a form that they could be very easily taken. The first question his Lordship had to decide, therefore, was the principle to be applied in taking the accounts. Defendant No. 1 had paid considerable sums of mony on account of the partnership. So also had defendant No. 2. And it also appeared from the account that defendant No. 1, and also his Lordship thought, defendant No. 2 had received certain monies on account of this partnership. In the statement of account, sums paid by them were described as "loss," and sums received by them were described as "profit." Therefore, in taking accounts in the first place, as regards defendant No. 1, he would have to be credited with the monies that he had expended on account of the partnership. He would have to be debited with the monies that he received on account of the partnership. It was alleged in the plaint that he received a sum of Rs. 15,000 from defendant No. 2 on account of these losses, but as to that no evidence was given before his Lordship, and he could not come to a conclusion. But of course, if he has received Rs. 15,000 from defendent No. 2 he would have to account for that in the accounts which were to be taken. Similarly with regard to defendant No. 2, he would have to be credited with the monies that he might have expended on account of the partnership; and he would have to be debited with monies that he might have received on account of the partnership.

His Lordship now came to what the plaintiff's rights were. It appeared to his Lordship clear upon the authority of Porter vs. Jackson, 13 Ch. Division 845, that the plaintiff was in the position of a creditor of the firm. According to that, it appeared to his Lordship that the plaintiff must be held to be entitled to credit as an ordinary creditor for the amount of monies which he had advanced. He was in a position of an outside creditor, and he must be entitled to the ordinary credit for that amount with interest at 6 per cent. That case was a direct authority for the above proposition. In the same way of course, if he had paid any loss on behalf of the partnership, he would get credit. If he had received any monies, he would be debited. So also as regards defendant No. 3, Now, as regards the costs, it appeared to his Lordship, that the rule was perfectly plain, namely that the costs must be borna in proportion to the partnership interest in the partnership. According to the authorities cited from 11 Chancery Division, 942, and in 1894, 3 Ch. Division, 326, his lordship found that the costs of this suit and of the reference must be borne by the parties in accordance with their interests in the partnership. Defendant No 1, therefore, must pay half the costs thereof, defendant No. 2 one-fourth, and plaintiff and defendant No. 3 each one-eighth. His Lordship would add that he found that the conduct of defendants Nos. 1 and 2 in raising the contention as regards Article 17 of the Partnership Deed, could not be described as misconduct within the meaning of the term which was applied in Hammond vs. Giles, where it was said that where a partner was guilty of misconduct, he must pay the costs of the suit. His Lordship did not think their action could in any way be called misconduct. It appeared to his Lordship that the suit was absolutely necessary. It would have been impossible to arrive at any conclusion without the suit being filed. The decree would accordingly be drawn in accordance with his Lordship's order. Let the Taxing Master have due regard to the fact that two separate sets of Counsel were not employed by defendants Nos. 1 and 2; but one counsel was common to both. Liberty to all parties to apply.

PARTNERSHIP CONCERN.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

GATALU SHIVAJI VS. KESHAVALAL GOVARDHANDAS AND ANOTHER.

For plaintiff-respondent:—Mr. N. V. Gokhale

For defendant-appellant:—Mr. C. A. Rele

Plantiff sued to recover Rs. 3,392-0-6 on account of the balance said to be due to him for money advanced as loan to the defendants from time to time. Defendant No. 1 denied the claim and contended that he had taken contract of firewood from one Saudu Vali Mahomed of Sukavel, that he fell short of money and so he took the second defendant as partner in the concern, on his undertaking to put him in funds necessary for the partnership concern, from his firm styled "Gatalu Shivaji"; that Bapu, the second defendant, failed to supply the requisite funds and was therefore served with notices by which he put an end to the partnership with second defendant. He contended that plaintiff and the second defendant with his brother were the owners of the firm, and the partnership formed with him by the second defendant was on behalf of the firm and therefore plaintiff could not bring the suit in the present form, but he must bring a suit for dissolution of the partnership. Defendant No 2 admitted that he and his brother and the plaintiff formed an undivided Hindu family and that they three were the joint owners of the firm "Gatalu Shivaji." The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Nandurbar, who dismissed it with costs. In appeal the District Judge of Khandesh set aside the decree of the Court of first instance. Applying 25 and 26 Bombay and considering the equities of the case, he said it might well be borne in mind the observations in Lindley on Partnership. "It frequently happens that there are reasons which prevent the joinder as plaintiffs of all who prima facie ought to be joined in such a case ; those who cannot be so joined may be made defendants." Thus if a firm had a cause of action, and one member had improperly released it, the other member could nevertheless maintain the action joining him as a defendant so that justice might be done both to the plaintiffs and to their opponents. Again there appeared to be no reason why action should not now be maintained for the recovery of a debt due from one partner to the firm, nor why if two firms had a common partner an action should not be maintained by one firm against the other. The decree of the Subordinate Judge was therefore set aside by the District Judge and the suit remanded for retrial. Against this order, an appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships observed that the question before them was whether the remand order of the District Judge would stand. The District Judge's view was that the disposal of the case by the Subordinate Judge was not satisfactory because the question whether plaintiff carried on his business in partnership with his nephews could not be judicially pronounced until plaintiff had been given an opportunity to support it by evidence. With regard to this point, their Lordships observed that plaintiff had actually given his own evidence and the parties had deliberately gone to trial on the issues of the case and thus there was every opportunity given. Their Lordships therefore held that the District Judge was wrong in remanding the case and the order of the appellate court was set aside.

SUIT FOR POSSESSION.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

SRINWAS GOPAL VS. B. TUKARAM TASI.

For the plaintiff-appellant :—Mr. L. A. Shah.

For the defendant-respondent:—Mr. G. N. Thakor.

In this case plaintiff sued for possession of certain property, after taking accounts under the Deccan Agriculturists' Relief Act. The facts of the case were that property in dispute belonged to one Gopal who made a certain application to the Revenue authorities about adopting one Jivaji, the present plaintiff's next friend's natural brother, but the ceremony took place after Jivaji's parent's death. After his death, his widow Tarabai mortgaged certain property with defendant. The latter filed a suit for possession under the mortgage against Tarabai, the plaintiff's next friend Pandurang in his personal capacity and the boy Jivaji. Defendant in that suit had ignored the adoption of Jivaji and styled him Jivaji Pandurang. Tarabai and Pandurang admitted the defendant's claim in that suit, but Jivaji contested on the ground that he was adopted by Gopal. The lower Court awarded possession to the present defendant. Jivaji appealed making the present defendant and Tarabai respondents. In the Appellate Court, the parties to the appeal compromised and filed an application signed by them that the present defendant should be given the land in dispute out and out in consideration of this mortgage. Tarabai afterwards denied Jivaji's adoption and said that she agreed to give the land to the present defendant because the latter promised to give up the land to her later on.

The allegation of the plaintiff was that his adoptive mother, Tarabai mortgaged the property in suit to the defendant; that the profits were to be enjoyed in lieu of interest; that defendant is in possession of the property; that the mortgage is paid off and that amounts should be taken under the A.R. Act, as plaintiff is an agriculturist. Defendant contended that in a previous suit he obtained a decree on the mortgage bond against plaintiff's adoptive mother and that the suit was barred by limitation. The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Bijapur who dismissed it with costs. In appeal, the District Judge of Bijapur confirmed the decree of the Sub-Judge. Against this decree a second appeal was admitted into the High Court and their Lordships after taking the circumstances of the case into consideration passed an order that the immovable property mentioned in the decree be sold and directed that the execution proceedings be transferred to the Collector under Section 320 of the C. P. C.

APPELLATE SIDE.

MEMBERS OF AN UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY.

Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.

IMPERATOR VS. NARAYANDAS GOCULDAS.

For the accused:—Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Daphtary, Ferreira, and Divan.

Their Lordships have disposed of the application for revision made by Narayandas Gocouldas, a Bhattia merchant, residing at Ghat Cooper. Narayandas had been convicted by Mr. Sitaram Damodar, First Class Magistrate at Coorla, of abetting Abdulakhan Habibkhan and eleven other Pathans, who were members of an unlawful assembly, and fined Rs. 60, or in default, to one month's simple imprisonment. Each of the Pathans was fined Rs 5.

The Magistrate held, that the Pathan accused entered the bungalow of Ranchoddas Dharsi, known as the Billi Bungalow, in the village of Kirole, near the Ghat Cooper railway station, on 12th May 1908, in order to overawe Ajimkhan, Dadakhan, who was in Rachoddas' service, and at the instigation of Narayandas, committed mischief, such as breaking open a lock and driving away animals from the stable, in order to get rid of Ajimkhan and get possession. In his application Narayandas averred, that his conviction, though it was upheld in appeal by Mr. F. X. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Thana, was wrong. the place in question was in the joint possession of himself and Ranchoddas.

In disposing of the application, their Lordships remarked, that the proceedings had commenced against the twelve Pathans, when Ajimkhan, who was the complainant, gave information, which led to the inclusion of Narayandas in the case, as their abettor. This was illegal under Sections 530 and 190 of the Criminal Procedure Code. The proceeding against Narayandas, were declared void and fresh proceedings were directed to be taken against him.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

BOND OR PROMISSORY NOTE.

Before Mr. Kemp, Chief Judge, and Mr. Javeri Fifth Judge.

LAKSHMAN MANKOBJI, VS DAMODAR NARAYAN AND OTHERS.

For plaintiff :—Mr. Bilimoria.

For defendants : —Mr. Vijayakar.

In this suit a decree had been passed by the Fifth Judge Mr. Javeri in favour of the plaintiff and against the defendants for Rs. 250 together with interest and costs being the amount of a promissory note or a khata alleged to have been passed by the defendants on the 9th instant. Mr. Vijayakar on behalf of the defendants applied for and obtained a rule against the plaintiff on the ground that the document sued upon was a bond and not a promissory note as the same had been attested. The lower Court was wrong in putting the onus upon the defendants who had denied having received the consideration, and had said that they had handed up the document in question to one Kistna master and had asked him to accompany the plaintiff to the Post Office Savings Bank and receive the money from him and then part with the document to the plaintiff and not otherwise. The other ground on which the rule was granted was that the judgment of the lower Court was against the weight of evidence, especially in view of plaintiff's letter in which he had said that the money was not advanced by him on the date of the document, but it was passed for some previous transactions, while the plaintiff and his witnesses had testified before the lower Court that the cash was actually paid on the day the document was executed. After hearing arguments, the Full Court came to the conclusion that no consideration was paid at the time of the execution of the document, the explanation given on behalf of the plaintiff as to how he wrote the letter was held to be unsatisfactory and the same should have been given at the hearing in the lower Court. The rule was therefore made absolute and the suit dismissed with costs. The full Court also held that the affidavit filed by the plaintiff on that day could not be considered.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

Yesterday, Inspector Carter again charged Jiwa Gaina, a Mahomedan coal trimmer, with attempting to murder one Mariambee, a Mahomedan woman. The case for the prosecution was that on the 13th January last Mariambee was walking along Gilder Street, when the accused walked up to her and made overtures to her. She refused and was going into her house when the accused stabbed her with a knife in the abdomen. She fell and the accused dealt her blows on the head and shoulders with a bamboo stick. Her cries brought some neighbours to her assistance and the accused ran away. He was chased and arrested. The woman was taken to the J. J. Hospital where she had to remain under treatment for thirty-seven days. The accused was committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

Before Rao Bahadur C H Setalvad, 4th Presidency Magistrate.

AT HIS OLD TRICKS AGAIN.

Inspector Salway yesterday charged Ramjee Khamisa, a dock labourer, with cheating Sambhoo Tatia, a hawker in sweet-meats, in respect of Rs. 2 the evidence showed that on Thursday the accused purchased from him ten seers of sweet-meats and asked him to bring for him a cup of tea from a neighbouring shop. The complainant went to the shop, when the accused ran away without paying him. He was pursued and arrested The accused, who had four previous convictions against him pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

AN examination of Articled Clerks will be held in the Office of the Commissioner, High Court on Tuesday 16th, Wednesday 17th, Thursday 18th and Friday 19th days of March. The Examiners are Messrs A. K. Oliver, Master in Equity, M. R. Jardine, Clerk of the Crown and Madhavji Virji, Solicitor.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kassinath and Mr. Damodar Goverdhandas Sukhadwalla.

At the Fort Bench of Honorary Magistrates their Worships disposed of 16 cases including some of causing obstruction and some for breach of the Public Conveyances Act.

GIRGAON.

Before Mr. Tribhovandas Mangaldas, Rao Bahadur N. N. Nanavati, and Mr. Kalyandas Keshevdas.

At the Girgaon Bench of Honorary Magistrates their Worships disposed of 45 cases including a number against hawkers for causing obstruction in public street.

DADAR.

Before Mr. Alexander J. Aga Beg and Mr. N. N. Wadia.

Their Worships yesterday disposed of about a dozen cases, at the Dadar Bench of Honorary Magistrates. They were chiefly against owners and drivers of bullock labour carts and fines ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 6 were imposed.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. K. R. Kama and Mr. Dhunjibhoy B. Petit.

At the Mazagon Bench their Worships disposed of 57 cases including those against gharrywallas, hawkers, and drunk and disorderly persons.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 24th February:—

Very slight rain during week in parts Larkana, Upper Sind Frontier, Thar and Parkar, East Khandesh and Ahmednagar. Standing rabi crops slightly damaged by frost in parts Ahmedabad, by insects and locusts in parts Karachi and by disease in parts Poona, and suffering from want of moisture in parts Thar and Parkar, Sholapur and Bijapur. Cotton damaged by frost in parts Kathiawar and by disease in parts Bijapur and Belgaum. Crops generally in fair to good condition elsewhere. Threshing of kharif crops nearly completed in Kolaba and continues in parts Kanara, East and West Khandesh and Nasik. Cotton picking commenced in parts Surat and Dharwar and continues in parts Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Belgaum, Kathiawar, Baroda and Kolhapur. Lands being prepared for next season in parts Deccan. Harvesting of rabi crops commenced in parts Karachi, Kaira and East Khandesh and in progress in parts Larkana, Hyderabad, Ahmedabad, Broach, Surat, Deccan, Karnatak, Baroda and Kolhapur. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts West Khandesh, Bijapur, Belgaum and Kolhapur. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Deccan and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water sufficient except in parts West Khandesh, Nasik Belgaum and Kolhapur. Water for irrigation sufficient except in parts Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, West Khandesh and Nasik. Prices of food-grains continue high. Prices fallen in Kanara and Sholapur, risen in Ahmednagar and Satara and generally stationary in other districts. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 19 to 40 per cent., in Gujarat 15 to 62 per cent., in Konkan 9 to 27 per cent., in Deccan 17 to 47 per cent. and in Karnatak 32 to 91 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain adequate. Some emigration in progress in Bijapur. 300 persons on one relief work in Badami Taluka of Bijapur. Elsewhere labourers get sufficient employment. Cultivating and labouring classes generally in fair condition.

FOOTBALL.

Lahore Trades Tournament.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, FEBRUARY 26.

In the Lahore Trades Tournament the match between the 1st South Lancashire Regiment and the 2nd North Stafford Regiment, which ended in a draw on Wednesday, was replayed yesterday morning on the Railway Green and resulted in a win for the Staffords by 3 goals to love.

In the evening the Black Watch met the 1st P. W. O. West Yorkshire Regiment and a fine game was witnessed. From the kickoff play was of an up and down nature. By degrees the Black Watch pressed and were awarded a corner, which they failed to convert. The West Yorks cleared, and after some smart exchanges got away and had a shot which went wide. The Black Watch again attacked, but though they gained two corners in quick succession, they were unable to improve. For the rest play was confined more or less to the West Yorks half, but the Black Watch opened the second half with a vigorous attack and sent in a hot shot which was well saved. They continued pressing and gained a corner, which proved unproductive. The West Yorks relieved and play for a time was confined to mid-field. Gradually the Black Watch came to the front again and after some tricky play, located the net. For the rest of the time the West Yorks were more or less on the defensive and the game ended in favour of the Black Watch by one goal to love.

PAPERCHASE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 26.

The Paperchase Cups to-day were won by Captain Jelf on Trilby and Lord Francis Scott on Fermoy II.

SATARA SEDITION CASE.

Application for Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, FEBRUARY 26.

Messrs. Phansalkar and Apte, pleaders, approached the District Magistrate at noon to move a bail application for Mandlo, the Editor of the "Prafod," now in jail.

The District Magistrate being busy desired the application to be presented to-morrow morning.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

A FIELD of medium dimensions assembled on the flats beneath the Jackal Club yesterday morning. There was a very pleasant change in the weather, a keen wind blowing making things feel like a very pleasant return to the cold weather of three weeks ago. There was, however, very little dew to be seen on the gronnd, and the prospects of good sport were accordingly somewhat doubtful. Subsequent events however proved that scent was good, and a first rate morning's sport has to be recorded. The first covert to be drawn was the wood which lies close to the brick-fields in the direction of Chuckla, and hounds at once told us that a jackal was in the neighbourhood. Following the pack over a stretch of rice-fields we came out on to the open melon ground and were presented with a very fine sample of this particularly rough land. Fortunately some of us were able to get on to a cart track, but most of the field had indeed a rough time of it. After circling about this wide melon ground we arrived close by the village of Sahar, and then had a magnificent steeple chase down the whole length of the Bomanwadi Valley. The large banks all along this valley made grand hunting jumps. At the far end of the valley we turned up the hill to the left and into the Chuckla Groves, amongst which some good cactus fencing was experienced. Running down Pereira's Hill we ran parallel with the railway close to Parla, but the jackal by endeavouring to hide in a thick cactus bush was put an end to by the pack.

Plenty of time being available we then hacked through Bomanwadi village to Sahar, and another jackal was found in the woods near by. Crossing the Tulsi Water Pipe we ran over a good line of country to the Backwater and thence across the Kurla-Vehar Road. Just befor reaching the Hog's Back Hill the hounds swerved to the right and carried the line over the Main Thana Road and almost to the G. I. P. Railway. The jackal however, close by some native huts, doubled back across this road and into the thick woods on the slopes of the big hills at the beginning of the Horse Shoe Valley, where the scent failed, owing no doubt to the increasing heat of the sun. It was a very pleasant morning's sport, and except for the melon ground at the commencement the riding was over good hunting country. Hounds next meet on the 28th instant at Sahar Hill.

JACKAL.

LAWN TENNIS.

Marryat Cup.

The following is the draw of the Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament for the Marryat Cup:—

F. B. B. Brooke and D. B. Binning.
J. S. Milne and R. G. P. Hunter.
R. D. England and L. Thacker.
A. H. Glendinning and W. Reid.
E. M. D. Sanderson and T. C. Lucas.
W. E. Holl and C. Thomson
G. T. Wright and T. H. Vickers.
S. M. L. Bean and Capt. Richmond.

The first round to be played off by 3rd March ; the second round be played off by 6th March ; the semi-final be played off by 9th March ; and the final be played off by 10th March. These dates will be strictly adhered to. Members who have not played will be scratched.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following races will sail to-day :—

"A" CLASS HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-40 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Entered by	L. Wind H'cap. M S	M. Wind H'cap. M S	F. Wind H'cap. M S
Sapphire ...	R H H Hopkins & Maj Muter, R E	14 8	9 33	7 46
Turquoise...	I. W. Stokes & W. Darling...	21 50	12 0	7 46
Melody.....	J B K Macbeth.	19 22	15 2	16 41
Eileen IV..	R W Fisher.....	Scr	Scr	Scr

Course No. 41=12·91 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-30 p.m.

Name of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Erin.....	6 32	Officers, 116th Mahrattas.
Trixie	9 20	Officers, Gloucester Regt.
Pixie	Scr	E. Y. Watson, and J. E. Aspinwall.
Mannikin	8 24	Officers, R. A.
Peewit.....	14 0	Duncan Fraser.

Course No. 14 + 3 0 = 11·2 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

"C" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-35 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time Allowances. M. S.	Entered by
Tomtit ...	...	... Gloster
Cor...	...	... Mead.
...	...	...sers, R. E.
La...	...	...Capt. R. S. Gillespie, R. E.
Valkyrie	11 16	R. Walker.
Curlew	3 28	C. A. Wordsworth.
Siren	9 40	J. E. Needham.
Jean	11 16	C. N. Moberley.

Course No. 3+12 twice round =10·4 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

SHIPS' BOAT'S HANDICAP RACE.—Sails at 3-15 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Entered by	F. Wind H'cap. M S	M. Light Wind H'cap. M S
36' Pinnace I.	H.M.S. Hyacinth.	Scr	Scr
36'Pinnace II.	do.	Scr	Scr
34' Cutter ...	do.	6 10	24
32' Galley ...	do.	12 57	1
30' Cutter I...	do.	14 11	16 2
30' Cutter II...	do.	14 11	16 2
28' Gig.....	R.I.M.S. Hardinge.	7 24	9 15
28' Cutter I...	do.	3 42	5 33
28' Cutter II...	do.	3 42	5 33
28'Cutter III..	do.	3 42	5 33

Course No. 35 =7·35 miles. Time-limit—7 p.m.

BOMBAY RACES.

Tenth Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

Time and Order of Running.

1st Race—The Novice Plate, 3-15 p.m.

2nd Race—The Arab Dealers Consolation Plate, 3-45 p.m.

3rd Race—The Substitution Plate, 4-15 p.m.

4th Race—The Kempton Park Plate, 4-45 p.m.

5th Race—The Callian Plate, 5-15 p.m.

6th Race—The New market Plate, 5-45 p.m.

7th Race—The Coorla Plate, 6-15 p.m.

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A Special Train leaves

Colaba ...	...	...	2-25 p.m.
Church Gate ...	...	...	2-32 p.m.
Grant Road ...	...	...	2-41 p.m.
Arrives at Mahaluxmi		...	2-45 p.m.

Standard Time.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, February 26.

RACQUETS.

SUNDAY.

3 p.m. FINAL OF OPEN SINGLES.

3-45 p.m. EXHIBITION GAME.

E. D England..... } v { Capt. K. J. W. Leather
Jamshetji (Marker) . } { Hormusji (Marker)

con cede 3 points.

Mrs. Leather has kindly consented to give away the prizes for the Tournament at the close of the second game.

THE MADRAS TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, FEBRUARY 26.

The 2nd Leicesters beat the Dorsets in the Madras Gymkhana Association Football Tournament yesterday, after an interesting game by three goals to nil. They will meet the Sherwood Foresters in the final to-morrow.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Himalaya" Feb. 26.

The P & O. S. N. Co.'s steamer "Himalaya," Commander W. R. Hickey, which arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English Mails of the 12th February, brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Brown, Mr J and Mrs
Brown, Miss E
Bolting, Mr F
Boyer, Dr Clinton
Botliboi, Mr S R
Cowper, C Miss
Ccohron, Mr A and Mrs
DeClermont, Mr A
Dickson, Maj and Mrs
Dyce, Capt H L
Graham, Mr P
Gooding, Mr G
Gillett, Mr E
Gambell, Mr H B
Garrard, Mr A H
Gibbel, Mr A L
Handford, Mrs infant and Master
Hope, R H Capt J Mrs and Miss
Johnson, Mrs E Miss and child
Kirchberg, Mr F
Lowry, Mr J
Lubeck, Dr W Mrs and child
McGifford, Miss
Miley, Dr W K
Mitchell, Mr Wm
Park, Miss A
Peal, Miss
Poillips, Mr C
Roberts, Mrs J
Selfe, Mr P A Mrs and infant
Slocock, Miss M
Swinton, Maj
Smith, Mr S R
Smyth, Mr H A
Saville, Capt A C Mrs and infant
Stephens, Mr J
Underwood, Mr A R
Wilby, Mr T W
Westen, Mr
Whittles, Mr C
Woodhouse, Mr C
Weir, Col T S

FROM MARSEILLES.

Austen, Mr T
Andrew, Dr Chas
Abney, Mr E
Black, Mrs J K and infant
Begg, Miss
Blackall, Miss M
Bryant, Mr W
Beresford, Mr H
Beadon, Miss B
Carter, Mr R E and Mrs
Coppinger, Capt C and Mrs
Cuthbert, Mr W
Chettell, Mr C A
Crichton, Mr M D
Clark, Mr J
Crawford, Miss
Cook, Dr J N
Cowper, Mr J
Day, Mr G G
Demetriade, Mr E C
Ducat, Mr F G W
Dallas, Mr McCabe
Eddis, Mr
Foster, Miss
Ferrier, Mr and Mrs and 2 children
Frazer, Mr Allen
Gray, Mr J B
Hall, Mr O
Hanning, Mr J C
Hunter, Mr J S
Hollowes, Maj
Irving, Mr Miles
Kidd, Mr and Mrs
Kippel, Mr T R H
Knight, Miss
Khama, Mr T
Kemball, Mrs
Leslie, Col Mrs Miss and child
Lace, Mr E W
Lindley, Mr R S
Lambert, Mr W
Moultrie, Mr S B and Mrs
Mackenzie, Mr G
Mayhew, Mr M and Mrs
McGaw, Capt J
Mackay, Mr W F
Nicolson, Mr M
Nash, Mr P A M
Nath, Mr K
Nutt, Capt
Parkinson Capt
Perse, Mr H
Robarts, Lt C A S
Ross, Mr W F
Ross, Lt E J
Ricketts, Lt E W C
Rees, Mr W
Simmonds, Mr C E
Selma, Miss
Scott, Mr G C
Smith, Lt G Leslie and Mrs
Selkirk, Mr W
Turnbull, Capt
Tata Mr Ratan, and Mrs Thorburn, Mr J
Taylor, Mr John
Thomason, Major and Mrs
Yates, Lt R G B
Wilson, Mr S J
Ward, Maj M
Wilkie, Mr C

FROM BRINDISI.

Curbett, Mr J H and Miss
Eustace, Mr S
Gordon Mcraw, Lt
Hammond, Mr A H
Jenkins, Mr R A
Mellin, Mr E H
McConnaghy, Maj
Pelley, Dr
Simkins, Mr C
Von Slaski, Mr G

FROM PORT SAID.

Atkinson, Mr J J
Mukhi, Mr C B and Mrs
Sealy, Mrs and M'ss
Tallock, Mr C M

FROM GIBRALTAR.—Percleu, Dr A R

FROM ADEN—Griffin, Major

DEPARTURES.

Per s.s. "Caledonia" Feb 27.

The following passengers are booked to proceed to-day by the P. & O. Co.'s steamer "Caledonia," Commander C. L. Daniel, for London :—

Andrews, Mrs S G D
Assodourian, Mr
Asser, Mr O
Bailey, Major and Mrs C and infant
Barland, Rev W
Barress, Mr C
Beck, Mr A G
Bell, Rev J W
Beetenholz, M A
Bhedwar, Mrs S J P
Blades, Mr H
Bless, Maj J A
Boardman, Admiral
Boardman, Mrs
Boardman, 2 Misses
Bourke, Mr H E M
Bourke Mr H E M
Bray, Mr N E
Browne, Maj A J Wagan
Butler Mr A L
Bradshaw, Capt C R
Bryons, Mr A
Beever, Mrs Walter
Campbell, Mr R
Carter, Mr C H
Castle Smith, Mr M
Cowan, Mr M H
Cooper, Mr and Mrs. child and infant
Currie, Mr and Mrs Dan
Currie, Miss
Davidson, Mr J
Dawson, Miss
Damiano, Mr
De Lisle, Lieut.Col
De Lisle, Mrs and child
Dewan Chand, Pandit
Dickinson, Col E
Davis Miss
Daniels, Lt A M
Duncan, Mr T C, Mrs and child
Do, Mr P K
Farris, Mr J G
Ezra, Mr J E and Miss
Finister, Mr
Flavin, Mr and Mrs W R
Frier, Mr D
Fyzee, Mr A A H
Fleming, Mr A
Galloway, Mr and Mrs J and child.
Garrett, Mr RC
Gale, Lt W A S
Gould, Mr John
Gould, Miss
Gowan, Mrs Hyde and infant
Guillet, Mr
Glasford, Maj and Mrs A I R
Goldthorpe, Maj and Mrs J H and 2 infants
Gordon Hutchinson, Miss B
Grey, Mr Gavin
Gunn, Mr
Harding, Mrs and Miss
Hasken, Mrs
Hemsley, Mr C
Heyland, Mr J R I.
Hearn, Mr J and 5 children
Horne, Mr J A
Hertaing Baron Rosart de
Hertaing, two Misses
Hickman, Brig Genl
Hughes, Mrs F, and three children
Hughes, Mrs P
Hughes, Capt C F W
Jay, Miss M
Landon, Mr B
Lawrence, Mr and Mrs and infant
Lloyd, Capt R A
Longmore, Mr J
Lyde, Mrs
MaCaw, Mr W J M
Maj, Mr and Mrs C S
Mathews, Mr and Mrs A M
Mathew, Mr A W
Mansfield, Mr A
Mathew, Miss
Mc Sweeney, Miss B
Milne, Mr A R
Mumford, Mr W
Mowbray, Miss
Monteath, Mr J R
Nisfield, Mr J C
Nanavaty, Mr B M
Nordlinger, Mr C
Oakshott, Mr E P
Oakshott, Mr P G
Otley Rev Canon, Mrs and child
O'Connor, Mr and Mrs M B and child
Packard, Mr J C
Paine, Capt J H B
Pennington, Capt W H
Perkins, Mrs
Priestly, Mr A (M P)
Prasad Babu, B K
Randolph, Mr R H
Rickabby, Mr F
Rich, Col and Mrs W H D
Rotherynutt, Capt and Mrs A C
Rushton, Mr H G
Ross, Professor Ronald
Roonly, Mr
Roberts, Mr S G
Roberts Thomson, Capt A F
Robinson, Mr T H
Ryzie, Mr J M
Scott, Mr H
Scotland, Miss
Seaton, Miss
Shaw, Mr and Mrs A J
Short, Mr
Sprott, Mr W H
Strong, Mr R G
Stewart, Lt Col S W
Stewart, Mrs
Stewart, Mr C D
Steelfelhagen, Mr W
Stirnimanns, Mr C
Stevenson, Mr H B
Such Mr and Mrs E
Smith, and Mrs L A
Sailton, Mr C C
Sweetenham, Capt
Taylor, Mr B W
Tuite, Col and Mrs M A
Turner, Major
Vatecey, Mrs
Vallings, Maj Mrs infan and child
Vicary, Mr E S
Wesleysmith, Mr J
Widdecombe, Maj G T
Wigley, Miss M
Wilcock, Mr W A
Walker, Sir J (C I E) and Lady
White, Capt H P M
Walton, Maj H J

Per s s. "Dumbea," Feb. 26.

Passengers to Colombo and Australia by the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer "Dumbea" to-day from Prince's Dock Shed "M" at 4 p.m. There will be the usual medical inspection of cabin passengers in the Shed at 3-15 p.m. sharp. Native servants and ayahs and all deck passengers must be present at the Prince's Dock, Disinfection Station, at 1-30 p.m. with all their baggage :—

Colombo.—Miss Hall, Mr. J. Buffalatos, Mrs. Maria Theodossi, and Mr. N. P. Khan.

Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Pellegrini.

Sydney.—Sister Edith, Mr. Max Thury, Miss Henry, Mrs. R. C. Neil and 4 children.

Noumea.—Mr. Pion, Mr. and Mrs. Brochard, Mr. Munier, Sister Noel, Mrs. Gillot and baby, Mr. Cornet, and Mr. and Mrs. Bacon.

Hongkong.—Mr. L. F. Jackson, Mr. F. Sheriadjee, Mr. P. Tsingri, Mr. B. Dadabhoy, Mr. C. Muncherjee, and Mr. Le-o-a.

Adelaide.—Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Carver and 9 children.

DEPARTURE.

Per s.s. "Elysia," Feb. 27.

The Anchor Line s.s. "Elysia" will sail from No. 2 Victoria Dock to-day afternoon with the following passengers. Medical inspection at 2-30 p.m. sharp.

TO MARSEILLES.

Bartholomew, Maj H J A
Freitas, Lt
Howell, Mrs L M
Joyce, Mrs B
Joyce, Miss

MAHABLESHWAR RACE VIEW HOTEL.

THE PROPIETOR has returned from Nagpore, where he was specially SELECTED from the Presidency to CATER for the Visitors to the C. P. & Berar Exhibition, and has commenced booking, from the 1st instant for the hot weather.

HILL, SAWYER & CO.

35-7 Meadows Street, BOMBAY.

FOR

FASHIONABLE MOTOR CARS

SUNBEAMS, DARRACQS

FORDS, REOS, &C.

HILL, SAWYER & CO.,

35-7 Meadows Street, BOMBAY.

FOR

MOTOR REPAIRS

MOTOR TYRES

MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASE

INCLUDING

ENTERIC FEVER

INSURED AGAINST BY

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS, ASSURANCE COMPANY,

One of the Oldest and Wealthiest Accident Companies.

PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS £6 or £7 per annum.

INDIAN AGENTS

MESSRS. KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

WANTED—Leucoderma or white patches on the skin are cured positively and out-right by "Allomis." No case, however worst, stands hopeless to our unique external remedy. Talismanic effect everywhere. Failures negative. Try and be convinced. Bottle Rs. 10. MANAGER, B. O. Works Kidderpore, Calcutta.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS, STEEL ANGLES, STEEL TEES, CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,

King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY,
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

DAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6
"Apply The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. JAMES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) having REMOVED from Edinburgh to Chiswood,' 52, Crystal Palace Park Road, Sydenham, London, S. E., will be glad to TAKE ENTIRE CHARGE of and Superintend the Education of CHILDREN whose parents are in India and abroad For Particulars apply *Bombay Gazette Office*

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ltd.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ltd."

THE
BOMBAY ELECTRIC CO.
DYNAMO AND MOTOR WORKS.
Storage (Accumulator) Battery Works.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS.
LARGE STOCK.
7-11 Medows Street, Bombay.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM

MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS

OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM.
HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND
PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,
GUARANTEED.

BLUTHNER, SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) RICHd. LIPP, From Rs. 550 to Rs. 3,000

STEINWEG-NACHF,

Instalments from Rs. 25. and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.

These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.

If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LOOK WELL BEFORE YOU LEAP.

AN ART TO PROMOTION IN LIFE AND AN ATTAINMENT IN ITSELF.

THE SIMPLEX SHORTHAND.

Colonel T. S. WEIR, I. M. S.:—"The Simplex is certainly simple, it may take the place of Pitman in India. The characters give great facilities for rapid delineation. It is much easier to read than Pitman."

KHAZAN SINGH, C. and M. G.:—"I have great pleasure to say that it is notover three months, I commenced The Simplex I can now write 75 words a minute."

Guaranteed Perfection in three months. Full Course Complete for Rs. 5-4-0.

THE BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

THE EMPORIUM OF COMMERCIAL TRAINING.

The object of this Book is two-fold. For the Office, it is with its Mass of Specific Information a VADE-MAOUM. For the Student, the Youthful Commercial Aspirant or the Clerk, the Book is an INDISPENSABLE guide, and a constant friend and counsellor.

A Complete Work of all the Different Commercial Subjects combined in Two Vols. pp. 1300.
Each Vol Rs. 3-8, Complete Set of 2 Vols. Rs. 15-8.

Write sharp for a copy to The Principal,
THE UNIVERSAL TRAINING INSTITUTE OF COMMERCE," Baroda.

GENERAL
FAMILY PENSION FUND.
ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS. FIFTY-ONE LAKHS.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling Europeans and Anglo-Indians to secure monthly pensions for their Nominees. Full particulars from—

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.
FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We possess many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and our specialities the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOW READY.

PARSI PUNCHAYET CASE.

JUDGMENT
OF
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Davar
AND
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.

IN ONE VOLUME—Rs. 2.

As only a few copies are available, application should be made early to—

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
2 GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD.
(Near the Station).
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

☞ *The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.*

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

CROMPTON & CO., LD.,

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, FANS, &C.

MARSHALL'S BUILDINGS,
BALLARD ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1909.

HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM.

THE Hyderabad Ruler, the eighth descendant of the great statesman and soldier of fortune, who founded the Deccan Principality, has now visited Bombay for the second time during the last five years. And although His Highness may always depend upon receiving a warm welcome from Bombay's citizens, large numbers of whom have business relations with his State, his present sojourn has an additional interest, because of the calamity which befell his capital a few months ago, for the alleviation of which Bombay was a quick and generous contributor. The fine philanthropy which he has manifested towards his distressed people, and his determination to give them all possible reparation, has augmented public estimation of him, for all Indians are gifted with large charitable instincts and are swift to discern and appreciate corresponding attributes in those whom authority or heritage has placed over them. The late Viceroy was apprehensive that the political and social allurements of the West might encourage his Feudatories to make more frequent visits thither than were desirable, for their purses or the welfare of their subjects, and therefore framed a restrictive regulation, of which we hear nothing under the less autocratic ideals of his successor. But Lord Curzon's prohibition would never, under any circumstances, have been applicable to the Nizam, who has not quitted his Dominions on more than half a dozen occasions since his accession and has always limited his itineraries to India. This has not happened from lack of encouragement to extend his experiences to England as [illegible] that Queen Victoria was extremely desirous of seeing the greatest of the indigenous rulers who swore fealty to her person and Crown at Delhi thirty years ago, and transmitted several invitations to His Highness to come to London. But circumstances prevented the Hyderabad Prince from making a journey, which upon two occasions he was proposing to undertake, and it is now hardly probable that it will ever be made, although no visitor from the East would have more cordial and enthusiastic reception in the British metropolis than the Nizam. It is, we believe, moreover, one of the unwritten traditions of the Hyderabad House that its rulers should not quit the confines of their own territory, and this practice has for the first time been abrogated by its present representative who, however, confines his evasion of it to the exchange of ceremonial visits with successive Viceroys, or a brief sojourn with us as a pleasant relaxation from the cares of government which occupy him to a much greater degree since he has elected to become the absolute head of the administration.

The story of our relations with Hyderabad is the history of the rise of our power in Central and Southern India from the period when Dupleix and his successors intrigued and fought for France, down to the early years of last century, when the ambitions of our rivals had been finally extinguished, and all the country below the Godaveri; had passed under our domination. The final pacification and division of Central India was completed under the guidance of the Marquis of Hastings, who established a British Protectorate over its States and laid the foundations of our future relations with their Governments. Throughout that long period of three quarters of a century Hyderabad was our faithful ally, its troops fighting under our leadership and its rulers making engagements which enables us to replace French influences at its Court by our own. Our active interference in its administrative affairs dates from the period when Sir Charles Metcalfe, as Resident, persuaded the Nizam Sikandar Jah to employ British officers as Revenue Superintendents, an arrangement which his successor disallowed and discontinued. It is interesting, however, to recall the fact that, although the Nizam Nasir-ud-Dowlah removed the officials appointed by Metcalfe, he wished to have a bodyguard of fifty English soldiers, enlisted and paid by himself, but the proposa was dropped after some correspondence with Calcutta. The story of the administrative struggles of Hyderabad from the early years of last century until the commencement of the fifties and the advent of Sir Salar Jung the First is too familiar to need rehearsal; also the prolonged controversy over Berar which was finally arranged by Lord Curzon's Convention and its union with the Central Provinces. The annals of that period abound with many remarkable incidents political and personal and have had much literature as well as Parliamentary attentions devoted to them.

Our present concern is with the ruler, who since his accession, a quarter of a century ago, has steadfastly and consistently applied himself to the betterment of his State and its twelve millions of subjects, with results that are abundantly evident in its periodical reports. In the pursuance of this policy His Highness has had to encounter and overcome influences and cabals which were opposed to his personal intervention, and a mere recitation of them and the extraordinary situations they evoked would occupy a good many columns of our space. But the turning point was reached when some fifteen years ago he promulgated the first of the historic "Kanoonchas," or codes, for the efficient regulation of the relations between himself and his Ministers. About this time also, Lord Lansdowne went to Hyderabad, and besides giving His Highness private encouragement and promises of support in his endeavours to carry on the government on the new lines, stated publicly that "there was no ruler whom, upon personal grounds, the Government of India was more desirous of supporting and encouraging in the discharge of his onerous duties than His Highness the Nizam." The policy thus openly pronounced was continued by Lord Elgin, but it was not until our late Viceroy commenced his close association with Native States and the remarkable series of progresses to them that the Nizam finally emerged from his seclusion and took personal charge of the government of his great heritage. Seven years have elapsed since His Highness assumed full command of the ship of State, and under his inspiriting guidance Hyderabad has completely regained its prosperity, and has no financial embarassments to retard its onward progress, or limit the schemes contemplated for further improvement. Apart from these considerations which compel admiration of the Nizam as a persevering and successful ruler, he and his State are typical survivals of the Islamic period which preceded our domination, and Indian Mahomedans have strong sympathies towards a House which links the history of their nation with the era of the Great Moghal Dynasty. There are, therefore, potential reasons for welcoming our distinguished visitor with more than ordinary cordiality and expressing a wish that His Highness may derive so much pleasure from his second experience of Bombay, that he may be induced to spend another vacation with us at no distant date.

WOOLLEN WEAVERS. An inquiry into the condition of operatives in the woollen cloth centres of Germany conducted by a deputation of the Yorkshire Textile Workers has resulted in much enlightenment for those concerned. The delegates were mostly men of Yorkshire working experience and free-traders. They took with them as secretary a journalist, editor of a Baltey and Dewsbury paper. The premises visited included the Rummelsburg and Nieder Schonweide Woollen Mills near Berlin and those of Forst, Kottbus, and Crimmitschau. The details of wages and conditions of work they collected from manufacturers were submitted for endorsement to the Amalgamated German Trades Unions, so that there can be no doubt of their authenticity. A general belief has prevailed in England that industrial wages in Germany were on a lower scale than at home, and that the standard of living was also lower, and food cheaper. The delegates found, however, that German weavers are better paid than in Yorkshire, the average rate of wages being five per cent. higher than that ruling in the best firms in the Batley and Dewsbury district. In Forst, where conditions closely approximate to those in Batley, wages are found to be 12½ per cent. higher than there. The wool weavers in Germany get half the wages paid in cloth mills, the men in charge of the scribbling and other machines being paid on a lower scale, and considered less skilled workmen. The weavers are all on piecework, and though their hours are a few more per week than in England, they actually earn more wages. In the establishments near Berlin, where the weavers are all women, they earn from twelve to twenty shillings a week: in the textile towns, where men and women are at work, the average runs from sixteen shillings to thirty. Individuals can and do earn much more as the delegates found when they examined the wages-book, freely handed to them for inspection. One specially skilled weaver had earned forty shillings the previous week, and thirty-seven and sixpence the week before that. The Yorkshire men saw enough in their tour to learn that the German wool-weaver is better off than the Yorkshire man, whose wages in the best factories in 1908 did not quite reach fourteen and sixpence a week. In busy years, of course, the average earnings rise, but against that has to be set the pinch that "short time" brings about—a trial that the German operative is spared. A comparison of the proportion of wages to each set of machines showed that they are 33½ per cent. higher in Germany than in Yorkshire. Many minor details proved the superior status of the German weaver.

In the matter of cost of living the rent of a two-roomed dwelling in German textile towns is a little over two shillings a week. In Yorkshire the same accommodation would cost three shillings or even three and eight pence, but, added together, rent, rates, coal and gas work out at one and six pence less for the German, for his rates are much lower. Food is about the same cost, for though meat is dearer, other things are cheaper. That the German operative and his family are nutritiously fed is proved by the healthy appearance of even the poorer work-people. Clothes, the delegates found, on comparing shop prices, cost about the same as in England. There was no sign of unemployment in the woollen districts. At the time of the visit of the deputation there was even a shortage of men, as better wages were just then to be had in other trades. At times of pressure, Russian labourers are imported, but are sent back home when work slackens again. In a period of thirty years there had been only one fortnight of "short time" in one district, and three weeks in 1908 in another. Before Bismarck's protective policy came into force in the Forst district "thousands of yards of cloth," according to a Forst authority, "from Great Britain were being dumped into Germany...and a great cry went up for protection." With the introduction of a protective tariff up went the cloth weaving industry and the people of the town of Forst, realising the source of their sudden prosperity, have erected a fine statue of Prince Bismarck to testify their gratitude for his legislation, the working people subscribing their humble coppers generously. The deputation from Yorkshire left Forst convinced that the German wool-weavers are very well-off; that they are not much affected by fluctuations in trade and that the savings-banks returns show that they have been well able to tide over 1908 which was a year of unusual depression. Their taxes are light, though they include a contribution to the national insurance scheme of provision against sickness, accidents and old age, another piece of legislative wisdom conferred on the German nation by Prince Bismarck. The administration of this scheme excited the admiration of the deputation, and showed them the practical value of recognising and discharging the obligation of taking care of the sick and enfeebled worker.

CITRUS INDUSTRY FOR INDIA. ATTENTION has recently been drawn to the fact that India is exceptionally favourably situated to compete in the citrus industry and it is pointed out that the Italian earthquake offers the opportunity for a start to be made on a large scale. In the middle of last year Italy imposed an export tax on citrate of lime and concentrated lemon juice which has had the effect of increasing the prices of these commodities. The exports of the latter from Italy to the United Kingdom average about a quarter of a million, pounds but the more important trade is in citrate. In 1907 twentythree thousand pipes of citrate were produced, each pipe containing six hundred and seventy-two pounds, and one hundred thousand lemons are necessary to produce a pipe. That there is a demand for lemons when grown is thus shown and the growing of them seems to be a profitable industry, for it is stated that in Sicily while a hertare of land, or about two and a half acres, under ordinary cultivation gives an annual return equivalent to Rs. 23-6, the same land as a good lemon plantation gives Rs. 1,500. The ruin of Messina must throw back the trade for many years, and India, which produces limes in all parts of the country, should find it easy to gain a footing on equal terms with Italy, especially if, as is thought by many, protection is looming in the near future. Sir George Watt says that the lemon tree begins to yield when five years old, when 15 to 20 years it gives 1,000 lemons and when full-grown may afford from 3,000 to 5,000. The yield of such fruit per acre varies greatly, but it is believed that careful cultivation will produce from 150 to 200 barrels annually, each barrel containing from 1,400 to 1,600 lemons according to the size of the fruit. The citrus industry is a simple one and is well adapted to the kind of labour obtainable in India. To obtain lemon oil, the peel is soaked in water for an hour or two and is then pressed by hand over a sponge in order to separate the oil. If, however, the peel is to be candied, only half of the oil is thus expressed; otherwise as much as can be squeezed out is taken and the waste peel used as cattle fodder. The yield of oil varies according to the conditions of moisture. In localities where the annual rainfall is from 60 to 100 inches, the citric acid content of the juice of the fruit is high and the yield of oil is low; but where the rainfall is high—say from 130 to 200 inches—the citric acid content is low and the yield of oil high. In practice, however, the amount of oil obtained from the peels of 1,000 ripe lemons varies from 0·7 to 1·5lbs. The process of manufacture into concentrated lemon juice and then onwards into citrate is exceedingly simple, and the cost of the entire plant, consisting of a hand mill, mill-house, two boilers, boiling house, vats and still is only about five thousand rupees, so that it is an industry which offers scope to small capitalists or might even be run on co-operative principles.

AN Industrial Conference, with Mr. Nathan presiding, opened at Dacca yesterday.

ST. PATRICK'S Day subscription dinner will be held at the Saturday Club, Calcutta, on the 17th proximo.

IT is now settled that the Convention of Religions will meet at Calcutta on the 9th, 10th and 11th April next.

THE Sibpur Civil Engineering College is closed for a fortnight, in consequence of the death of a student from cholera.

H. M. S. "Perseus," Commander F. G. Bird, arrived in harbour yesterday from Muscat which port she left on the 21st February.

THE Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Company intend abolishing their first class cars from the 1st proximo, from which date there will be one uniform class as with the old horse-cars.

COLONEL WYLLIE, Cantonment Magistrate at Rangoon, held an inquest on the body of Private Ashworth, Royal Scots Fusiliers, who was found drowned in a tank in the Cantonment. Death was pronounced to be the result of misadventure and not of foul play.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

INDIAN EXTREMISTS IN EUROPE.

The India Collection at South Kensington.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

The case against the misguided young Hindu, Basander Bhattacharya, who assaulted Sir Willam Lee Warner while the latter was on his way from the India Office to the Athenœum Club was heard yesterday at Bow Street by the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Sir Albert de Rutzen. Mr. Muskett prosecuted on behalf of the Council of India and the defendant was represented by Mr. L. W. Ritch the lawyer from the Transvaal whose name is well-known to the public as that of the Secretary of the South African British Indian Committee. There was only one witness for the prosecution besides Sir William himself, namely a young Artillery officer who happened to be on the spot when the incident occurred. The defendant gave evidence on his own behalf and called his namesake who had previously assaulted Sir W. Lee-Warner in the same locality. As you have heard by telegraph the Magistrate ordered the defendant to be bound over in his own recognizances in £20, and to find two sureties in £10 each, to be of good behaviour for six months, the alternative being a month's imprisonment. The sureties, I am told, were forthcoming but the defendant like a Suffragette prefers a little cheap martyrdom and has gone to prison. With reference to what the *Times* says in its leading article to-day as to the necessity of dealing with those who in Europe are preaching sedition to impressionable young students, I may call attention to an exceedingly dangerous interview that is published this week in the "*New Age*," a socialist paper with, I believe, a large circulation. It is rumoured that the person interviewed is now on his way to India. His presence cannot be very desirable in India. *Verbum sap* :—Here is one extract which I think will show that my description of the article is not exaggerated :—"You have heard of gun-running in the Persian Gulf. Arms will not be wanted in the next revolution. More terrible weapons will be employed. Guns are a mistake." "I don't follow. What do you suggest ?'j

"Oh, never mind. Call it a massacre, anything you like. We shall call it a revolution."

The special correspondent of the *Times* telegraphing from India yesterday informs us that according to official opinion the home authorities must prepare to participate in the campaign against Indian Anarchists, "whose real leaders are expected to show an increasing tendency to take up their residence in London or Paris." However that may be, it is impossible for any one to live in the centre of London, as I do, without noticing that Indians appear to be much more numerous in London than usual and obviously they are not all of the student class.

THE LATE SIR OWEN TUDOR BURNE.

The spacious and beautiful church of the Irvingites at Maida Vale was filled with a representative congregation on Monday morning on the occasion of the Service in memory of Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, testifying to the regard that was feit for him by an exceptionally wide circle. His Majesty was represented by a member of the Royal Household, Mr. Montague Eliot and the Secretary of State for India by Colonel Sir Curzon Wyllie, Political Aide-de-Camp. The principal mourners were Captain F. Burne, R. E., and Commander Charles Burne, R. N. (sons), Mrs Arthur Ash (daughter) and Mr. Ash, Commander R. Bather and Mrs. Bather (daughter), Lady Brind (sister), Colonel Jasper Burne (brother) and Mrs. Burne, Mr. Knightley Burne, late Indian Civil Service (brother), Mr. Alan Burne (brother), Lieutenant-Colonel Harry Burne (nephew), Mrs. George Burne (sister-in-law), Mr. Cyril Burns (nephew), Mrs. Edward Finch (niece) and Mr. Lionel Finch, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Larkine (niece), Miss Ethel Burne (niece), Major R. O. Burne (nephew), the Hon. Mrs. Arthur Browne, Miss Chlold Browne, Miss Clementine Browne, Emily Lady Lurgan, Colonel St. Quintin, and Captain E. St. Quintin. The Grand Priory of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem in England, of which Sir Owen Tudor Burne was a Knight of Grace, was—I quote from the report in the *Times*—represented by Viscount Knutsford, Sir John Furley, and Colonel Sir Herbert Perott. The Royal Society of Arts, of which Sir Owen was a vice-president, was represented by Sir Henry Trueman Wood (secretary), Sir George Birdwood, Sir Steuart Bayley, Mr. Carmichael Thomas, and Mr. S. Digby, C.I.E., (secretary of the Indian and Colonial sections). Sir Owen was also vice-president of the Northbrook Society, and that organization was represented by Sir Arthur N. Wollaston, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, Colonel Loch, C.I.E., and Dr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I. The Imperial Institute was represented by Professor Wyndham Dunstan, F.R.S. and Lieutenant G. F. Maltby, formerly assistant secretary. The large congregation also included the Dowager Countess of Lytton and Lady Constance Lytton, General Sir Martin Dillon, Sir William Lee-Warner, Sir Richmond Ritchie, and Mr. Grant Burls, C.S.I., of the India Office, Colonel Sir Henry Oldham, Colonel Sir Charles FitzGerald, Sir John Aird, Sir Ernest Spencer, Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, Sir Arthur Godley, Sir Joseph Fayrer General and Mrs. Goldsworthy, Sir Thomas Sutherland, chairman of the P. and O. Company (of which Sir Owen was a director), and Lady Sutherland, Sir Frederic Fryer, Colonel Charles Hume (of the Bodyguard) and Mrs. Hume, Colouel Laughton, C.B, and Mrs. Laughton, Dr. Tait Robinson, (Sir Owen's medical adviser) and Mrs. Robinson, the Rev. Dr. Anton Tien, Colonel and Mrs. T. H. Hendley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ashe, Miss Dolly Ashe, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Ashe, Miss Annie Ashe, Mr. D. C. Bougler, Mr. George Edwardes, Mr. S. Latimer and Mrs. Latimer, Mr. H. Armstrong, Mr. S. Agnew, Mr. T. Wrenstead, and Miss C. Taylor.

There was little in the ceremony to distinguish it from the Service of the Church of England. One unaccustomed but moving incident occurred towards the end of the proceedings. During the celebration of the Holy Eucharist a female member of the Congregation uttered what appeared to be a lament for the late General. I was not near enough to distinguish the words but the earnestness with which they were uttered was very impressive. The funeral took place on Tuesday in the graveyard of the fine old Priory Church at Christchurch under the shadow of which Sir Owen Burne lived for many years. The following account appears in the *Times*:—The coffin was placed on a gun-carriage of the Royal Horse Artillery and covered by the Union Jack, and above it was the late officer's [illegible] and helmet. His several decorations were placed on a cushion carried by a trumpeter. The carriage was preceded by the Mayor of Christchurch (Councillor D. Galbraith), the town clerk, the members of the borough council in their robes, the mace-bearer, the borough officials, and officers of the C Battery R.H.A., stationed at Christchurch. Behind followed officers of the Lancashire Fusiliers, mourners, and representatives of public departments and local societies. The chief mourners were Captain Frank Burne, R.E., Commander Charles Burne, R.N. (sons), Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ash, Commander R. H. Bather, R. N., and Mrs. Bather (daughters and sons-in-law), Lady Brind (sister), Colonel Jasper Burne, Mr. Knightley Burne, and Mr. Alan Burne (brothers), the Hon. R. W. Douglas (brother-in-law), Mrs. George Burne (sister-in-law) and many other relatives. Others attending included Sir Thomas Sutherland (chairman of the P. and O. Company), Dr. T. H. Thornton (representing the Northbrook Society), Sir Henry Trueman Wood (secretary of the Royal Society of Arts), Sir George Birdwood, Sir Steuart Rayley, Mr. Carmichael Thomas Professor Wyndham Dunstan, F.R.S. (representing the Imperial Institute), and Colonel Sir Herbert Perrott (representing the Grand Priory of St. John of Jerusalem in England). The vicar (the Rev. T. H. Bush) officiated. The interment was made in the grave of Sir Owen's second wife, Lady Agnes Burne. The "Last Post" was sounded at the graveside. The wreaths, numbering over a hundred, included tributes from many local bodies.

THE INDIAN COLLECTION AT SOUTH KENSINGTON.

The agitation with reference to the India Museum, an agitation which would probably have sizzled out long ago except for the somewhat rash intervention of men like Lord Curzon and Lord Roberts surely receives its *quietus* by the letter which Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke has written on the subjects. In a matter of this sort Sir Caspar's opinion is of great value and outweighs all the contrary views expressed by my old friend Mr. Vincent Robinson and those who agree with him. The ex-Director of the South Kensington Museum was at one time "Keeper" of the Indian Collections and what he does not know about Indian Art is superfluous knowledge. Moreover, he is the last man in the world to consent to any arrangement that would be detrimental to Indian interests. Well some of his friends in England—as your readers are aware, Sir Caspar is now head of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York—applied to him to come over, metaphorically speaking, to help them to stop the proposed change. After his response they must be saying with Belak :—"I called thee to curse mine enemies, and, behold, thou hast altogether blessed them these three times." In short he expresses his unqualified approval of the scheme against which Mr. Vincent Robinson and his supporters furiously rage, and declares that from his acquaintance with the museum and with those using it the new scheme is "the only method by which the collections can be perfected and utilised in accordance with the purpose for which the museum was especially created." The great men who so thoughtlessly lent their names to the silly outcry that Sir C. Purdon Clarke has so effectually answered may be reminded of the trite Latin proverb about a shoemaker and his last. It must be rather humiliating to them to be told by such an authority as Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke that in the views they were induced to support he recognizes the same old arguments which during his 40 years' connection with South Kensington "were always put forward to retard progress."

PYTHAGORISM AND INDIA: REMARKABLE LECTURE.

At a meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society on Tuesday what was described by the Chairman (Lord Reay) as a remarkable paper was read by Mr. A. Berriedale Keith, B. C. L., on "Pythagoras and the Doctrine of Transmigration." The arguments for the derivation from India of the Pythagorean belief in transmigration were examined by the learned young author in detail and shown to be inconclusive or founded on false evidence. In particular, attention was called to the great differences between the two systems, the Indian being based on the moral idea of retribution, which cannot be traced in early Pythagorism. An investigation of Pythagoras's authentical researches demonstrated that his discovery of the Pythagorean problem was a natural consequence of the mode of denoting numbers as square and oblong while the view that Pythagoras borrowed from India the five elements was disproved by the fact that he himself refers only to two, and that the five known to the later members of his school were not identical with the five known to India. In the discussion which followed, the opinion was generally expressed that the theory of Indian influence could not be maintained by the arguments hitherto adduced, though it was quite possible that other and more conclusive evidence might later be found. One of the most interesting of the speeches was delivered by a lady, Miss Ridding. In reply to a reference made to him Sir George Birdwood writes:—"I am not at all prepared to contest the conclusion arrived at by Mr. Keith. The ancient Egyptians as well as the Hindus believed in Transmigration and the belief is known to be held by many other primitive peoples and probably originated spontaneously everywhere. Nevertheless in my own private opinion the doctrine was received, at least in part, by the Greeks from India through Persia. Of course the form in which it appears in the writings of the Greek philosophers as in the Timæus of Plato is very different from that in which it is to be found in the writings of the Hindus as in the Code of Manu as we may construct it from such passages as I, 28-9, 55-6; V, 164; VI, 61-5; IX, 30; XI, 25; and XII, 15-32, 41-81. Yet the traditions attributed to Pythagoras and also Empedocles of their having declared that they themselves remembered having passed through various previous stages of existence are very un-Greekish and singularly Hinduish. Moreover, the trend of religious ideas has always been from the East Westward. Finally it is remarkable that in the Transmigration myth of the dying Krishna, otherwise Karna the latter name should so closely echo that Carnos in the similar myth of Appollo Carneios. That is all I can say on the subject, at least on so sudden a call and with barely time to catch the last post from here. *Ex Oriente lux* is a proverb it is always wise to bear in mind in dealing with all questions of this sort.

OLLA PODRIDA.

In the *Times* of yesterday appears the following quaintly worded announcement:—Hollister van Marguerite.—On the 7th instant, at Buckingham Palace-mansions. Although in a foreign country, mourned by her American friends.—J. T. T. R.I.P.

(Continu on page 8.)

THE INDIAN REFORMS.

LATER CORRESPONDENCE NOT TO BE PUBLISHED.

No Estimate of the Cost.

BRITISH PUBLIC'S VIEW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Buchanan, in reply to Lord Ronaldshay, said that it was impossible to publish the correspondence between Lord Morley and India since the Despatch of the 27th November, before the discussion of the Bill. It was impossible, he said, to estimate with any accuracy the cost of the Reforms.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 26.

The "Englishman" publishes the following special telegram from London, dated yesterday :—

"The reception of Lord Morley's speech indicates a hardening of public opinion against the pushing through of reforms without the fullest discussion. The concession of a separate Mahomedan vote is welcomed not only on its merits, but as showing Lord Morley's willingness to subordinate abstract theory to practical experience, and as justifying the hope that the demand for an Indian Member on the Viceroy's Council will not be pressed despite Lord Cromer's support."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 26.

From a London cable in to-day's "Pioneer," supplemented by other reliable information which is available, it appears that the Bill introduced by Lord Morley into the House of Lords provides for a maximum of 68 members of the Viceroy's Council, 54 members for major provinces and 30 for the Punjab and Burma. These members include official members except in the cases of the Punjab and Burma. Provincial Executive Councils may be raised to a maximum of four members, of whom two must have twelve years' service under the Crown in India. The Viceroys, Governors and Lieutenant-Governors in Council are empowered to make rules creating or restricting rights of the several legislatures to discuss budgets and ask questions. The Viceroy is to make regulations dealing with nominations and elections. Other regulations are to be framed provincially, subject to the Viceroy's sanction. It empowers the Viceroy, with the Secretary of State's approval, to fix dates for the different arrangements to come into force, also to create new Executive Councils, and to fix their qualifications, strength and powers subject to the prescribed minimum. A veto on any particular election is reserved only in cases where the candidate is ineligible under the rules, but the details of these rules are still wanting. A deportee, for example, is ineligible so long as he is actually deported, but it appears that he becomes eligible on release.

THE REPLY TO THE KING'S SPEECH

Adoption by the Commons.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

The House of Commons has adopted the Address in reply to the King's Speech.

THE INTERNATIONAL NAVAL CONFERENCE.

Satisfactory Conclusion.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

The International Naval Conference, at its final sitting to-morrow, will sign the declaration embodying an agreement on a large number of thorny matters which have been satisfactorily settled.

LONG DISTANCE RUNNING.

Shrubb Beats Dorando.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

Shrubb beat Dorando in a fifteen miles race at Buffallo yesterday.

THE FRENCH NAVY.

Estimates Reduced.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

Advices from Paris state that M. Picard, Minister for Marine, has conceded reductions, amounting to thirty million francs, in the amount required for the reform of the Navy, and that it is probable that an agreement will be reached with the Cabinet on the subject.

RUSSIA AND SERVIA.

Better Outlook.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

The Vienna Bourse is easier on the reports that Russia will probably join the Powers in making representations to Belgrade.

The Servian Premier, in a moderately worded statement in the Skupstina yesterday, said that Servia relied on the Powers to preserve her national existence which was threatened by a certain Power.

THE SHANGHAI OPIUM COMMISSION.

Closing of the Divans.

RESTRICTION OF TRAFFIC IN INDIA.

DELEGATES DISPERSE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

Reuter wires from Shanghai that the Opium Commission has adopted nine resolutions. None of them are of a drastic character, except one for the regulation of the export of opium, with a view to stopping smuggling. The Delegates disperse on Sunday.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

The resolutions adopted by the Opium Commission at Shanghai recognise China's sincerity in eradicating the consumption of opium. They recommend various Governments to control the production and sale of morphine and other opium derivatives and to prevent smuggling. The Commissioners recognise the wide variations of conditions in different countries, but recommend the Government to re-examine their systems in the light of experience of other countries and also to close the divans in their settlements in China and to prohibit trade there in anti-opium medicines containing opium.

A telegram to the "Times" from Shanghai states that China will persumably approach Great Britain shortly with a view to the increased reduction of the export of opium from India, and, inasmuch as China is entitled to station an official in Calcutta to report regarding the reduction of opium, the Government of India will require the right to send officers to China in the same way.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE CONGO.

England's Attitude.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

A discussion took place in the Commons last evening on the Congo.

Sir Edward Grey said that the reply from Belgium was expected in about a fortnight and would be submitted to Parliament. If Belgium now made the administration of the Congo humane, no country would congratulate Belgium more warmly than Great Britain; "but," said Sir Edward, "England cannot countersign a second time the system of administration which has existed in the past."

ASIATICS IN THE UNITED STATES.

Californian Senate's Action.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

The Californian Senate has resolved by 23 votes against 7 in favour of exclusion of all Asiatics from the United States. A revival of the controversy has excited surprise.

GERMANY'S NAVY.

England's Right to Retaliate.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 26.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that, in view of Germany expediting the construction of "Dreadnoughts," the Government will reserve to itself the power to alter its programme beyond the estimates. The extra amount will probably be partly covered by a loan.

SEVERE HAILSTORM AT DELHI.

Two Persons Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 26.

A hailstorm, it is reported, has occurred at Delhi, which has killed two persons and smashed the city lamps. Some of the stones weighed over half a pound and were lying afterwards in some parts of the city, nearly two feet deep.

A FATAL MISTAKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 26.

A Coroner's jury here yesterday found a verdict of death by misadventure by poisoning, in the case of Mary Ann Franeis, wife of the Steward of the Calcutta Club, who died from the effects of swallowing some rheumatism liniment.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 26.

Mr. S. G. Rogers will officiate as Postmaster-General in charge of the new postal circle, comprising the Central Provinces, Central India and Rajputana, which comes into existence on the 1st April next. The creation of this circle sets free two Deputy Postmasters-General who go as Deputies to Postmasters-General at Bombay and the United Provinces.

NEW MASONIC HALL AT RANGOON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEBRUARY 26.

A Freemasonry Hall, the exclusive property of Lodge "Star of Burma," erected at a cost of Rs. 1,25,000, was formally opened at Rangoon yesterday, in the presence of a big gathering of Freemasons and non-Masonic guests.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

Questions and Answers.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 26.

The following is the text of Mr. Harvey's reply at the Council meeting held to-day to Mr. Dadabhoy on the subject of beet sugar imports :—

The imports of beet sugar into India from Austria-Hungary during the last five calendar years have been as follows;—1904, cwts 1,384,85 ; 1905, cwts 1,122,342 ; 1906, cwts 2,623,639 ; 1907, cwts 1,001,075 ; 1908, cwts 1,437,214. It appears from these figures that the recent increase in the imports of sugar from Austria-Hungary indicates not a departure from the normal but a reversion towards it after a year of exceptionally small arrivals. There is reason to believe that the increase referred to by the honourable member is due to special advantages enjoyed by sugar manufacturers in Austria-Hungary.

NO C. P. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The following is the text of Sir Harvey Adamson's reply regarding the Councils for the Central Provinces and Berar in connection with the Reform Scheme now under consideration :—

The Government of India do not at present contemplate the establishment of a Legislative Council for either the Central Provinces and Berar or the Central Provinces alone.

The following is the text of Sir G. F. Wilson's Statement regarding the

GOLD STANDARD AND CURRENCY RESERVE.

The amount of the gold standard reserve on the 16th instant was £18,417,833 of which £5,978,819 was held in gold or sterling securities in England and the balance in rupees in India. Its composition has been altered by the substitution of rupees for gold to the extent of the sterling bills sold on London during 1908, but the reserve has not been depleted during the current financial year except to the extent of a temporary loan for general purposes which it is intended to repay before the 31st of March.

The amount of the paper currency reserve on the 15th instant was Rs. 41,37,07,715 of which £2,865,970 was held in gold and sterling securities, and the balance in rupee, silver bullion and rupee securities. This reserve has not been depleted during the current financial year. It has been maintained as required by law at the equivalent of the amount of currency notes in circulation.

JUDICIAL AND EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS.

The following is the text of Sir Harvey Adamson's reply in Council to-day to the Nawab of Dacca regarding the separation of the executive and judicial functions in Mysore:

In 1907, the Amildars of Kolar, Hassan, Maddagiri, Holi, Narsipur and Sagar in the Mysore State were relieved of their magisterial functions, and the Munsifs at those stations were invested with the powers of magistrates of the second class. The Amildars of Bangalore and Mysore were also instructed not to exercise their magisterial powers, and their magisterial duties were assigned to the respective city magistrates. In October 1908 the Dewan of Mysore in addressing the Mysore Representative Assembly remarked : "The experiment has worked well so far as it has gone, but any further extension of its scope appears likely to entail additional expenditure and has, on that account, to be deferred for the present." The Government of India have no further information regarding the working of the experiment and have no record of any pronouncement on the subject by the Chief Court of Mysore. The Government will ask for reports upon the exact nature of the changes that have been made and upon their effect including the points mentioned by the honourable member.

Sir Harvey Adamson then presented the report of the Select Committee on the

WHIPPING BILL.

and explained that the only material changes introduced had been (1) to exclude such offences of a political nature as sedition committed by juveniles from those to which whipping was applicable and (2) to make it that in the case of offences outside the Indian Penal Code whipping should be used only in regard to such offences as might be specially notified by the Governor-General in Council.

Replying to Nawab Sayyid Mahammad Sir H. Adamson said the information asked for regarding Mahomedan trusts would be obtained.

SEPOY AMOK NEAR DHARWAR.

Three Police Killed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHARWAR, FEBRUARY 26.

A sub-inspector and two sepoys of the Savanur State Police were shot dead early on Sunday morning, at a small guard-house on the road from Jalvigi Railway station. Their murderer was a sepoy in the Dharwar District Police, who ran amok and fired at two more sepoys but missed. He was arrested twenty miles away by Superintendent Dubois of Dharwar, and his brother and sister are also in custody charged with complicity. It is now stated that the sepoy and his brother had a grudge against the sub-inspector, who had searched a woman's house on suspicion in connection with a burglary, and the murderer decoyed the State Police to the post on pretext that he had a clue to the perpetrators of the burglary.

VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEBRUARY 26.

A Sub-Committee has met in Calcutta to consider the latest proposals of Sir William Emerson, in respect of the Victoria Memorial Hall. Their recommendations, the "Pioneer" understands, were to be submitted to a meeting of the Trustees of the Fund on Friday.

CALCUTTA MARRIAGE TANGLE.

Suit for an Engineer's Property.

WIVES IN INDIA AND SCOTLAND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 26.

An adjournment, to enable an affidavit to be filed by the Australian applicant, was granted by Mr. Justice Harrington at the Calcutta High Court yesterday, in an extraordinary case, in which two ladies, one in Calcutta and one in Scotland, claim the property of the late Mr. John Connell, formerly a Chief Engineer of the British India Steam Navigation Company, who died in April last, leaving amongst other effects a house in Howrah, said to be worth Rs. 20,000.

The story as told to the Court, was that Mr. Connell met Miss Alice Maude Renver in Australia at a time prior to 1902, and married her in that year. At the time when he contracted this marriage, he concealed from her the fact that he had previously been married to another lady in Scotland, Miss Mary MacMillan. After marrying Miss Renver he lived with her for some time in Australia, and she then came out to India with him, and resided in Calcutta, where he introduced her as his wife.

Her case is that Mr. Connell executed a will in her favour, bequeathing to her everything that he might die possessed of, or entitled to. A few months ago, that is to say, shortly after the death of her supposed husband, she produced an enlarged photographic copy of the will, upon which she applied for probate, Mr. U. Basu moving the High Court on her behalf. But there was no affidavit proving the signatures of the testator or of the attesting witnesses, and no order was made on her application.

In the meantime probate of another will, alleged to have been executed by Mr. Connell, was propounded by Mrs. Mary Connell in Scotland, and a probate obtained from the High Court there. She claimed to be his legitimate widow, and stated that she had been married to the deceased prior to the ceremony, which he and the lady in Calcutta went through in Australia. That probate, as has been stated, was granted in Scotland, and the Scotch widow instructed Messrs. Orr, Dignum and Co. to apply on her behalf to the High Court here for a grant to her of letters of administration in the goods of John Connell, with a copy of the will annexed.

The application was made by Babu Satish Chunder Sen, of Messrs. Orr, Dignum and Co., some time last week, but two caveats were entered, one by the Calcutta widow, who has since married a Mr. Cruickshanks, of Messrs. Burn and Co., and the other by Mrs. Russell of 5, School Street, who is a creditor to the estate, and who had also entered a caveat when the first application was made by Mrs. Alice Maude Connell.

BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Annual Meeting.

SIMLA EXODUS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 26.

Presiding at the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce here to-day, Mr. C. D. N. Graham summed up the events of the past year.

Mr. S. Tremearne criticised the Simla exodus and urged that all the competing schemes for the transfer of the Bengal State Railway should be laid before the Chamber by Government.

ALLEGED MISAPROPRIATION.

Accused Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, FEBRUARY 26.

In the Wai Municipal case to-day, after argument on both sides, the Sessions Judge, Mr. Roper, honourably acquitted all the three accused, namely, Sakharam Vishnu alias Bapusaheb Pandit, Chairman; the Secretary, Nerleker; and one Abhyankar. The Judge remarked that, respectable men as these accused are, it seems highly improbable that they may have misappropriated such a big sum as Rs. 132 for the benefit of deceased, accused Nanajker, who himself owned property worth Rs. 75,000.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 26.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain W. B. Mckechnie, I.M.S., is posted to the United Provinces, and the appointment of Mr. Lal Mohan Das to the Calcutta High Court Bench is gazetted.

The Revd. H. G. Crabtree is appointed on probation to the Lahore Ecclesiastical Establishment.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Majors T. C. Browning and J. W. Lyon receive a step, each in the Cantonment Magistrates Department, vice Major Taylor retired,

The following receive a step each in the Ordnance Department, Southern Circle :—Hon. Captain W. Billing, Hon. Captain G. R. Hartley, Hon. Lieutenant J. Lemspter, and Conductor A Blackwood, vice Captain Chevorton retired, Hon. Lieutenant J. Pike, Hon. Lieutenant A. W. Underwood and Conductors C. Howard, S. O'Grady and J. Charlton, vice Captain Copus retired ; Sub-Conductor R.B. Turner and Store Sergeant A. T. Falla, vice Craig pensioned ; Sub-Conductors E. J. Howe, G. J. P. Hanlon and L. White and Store Sergeant A. M Hinkley, vice Leaff transferred, Store Sergeant B. N. Walker vice Hynes, and Sub-Conductors A. Goodall, J. Flood and Store Sergeant E. J. Gough, vice Modowell transferred.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS.

Opening of the Exhibition.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay formally opened the Bombay Medical Exhibition last evening in the Exhibition grounds, opposite the University Buildings, before a very large assemblage of the representatives of the Bombay Medical Society and members of the Bombay Medical Congress. Among those who were accommodated on the dais were: The Hon'ble Sir John Muir Mackenzie, the Hon'ble Mr. J. L. Jenkins, the Lord Bishop, the Hon'ble Sir Basil Scott, Chief Justice of Bombay, the Venerable the Archdeacon, Surgeon-General Stevenson, Surgeon General Sir Gerard Bomford, the Hon'ble Sir Walter Hughes, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Sir Dinshah Petit, and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna.

On his arrival his Excellency inspected the guard of honour supplied by the Gloucester Regiment consisting of 100 rank and file with band and colours under the command of Major Tullok.

SIR J. MUIR MACKENZIE'S SPEECH.

The Hon'ble Sir John Muir Mackenzie in opening the proceedings said :

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen.—As President of the Exhibition Section of the Bombay Medical Congress. the honour of opening these proceedings devolves upon me, and it gives me very great pleasure on behalf of the Committee to welcome your Excellency and Miss Clarke with your guests to our Exhibition, and to thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your presence here this evening. At the opening ceremony of the session, not many days ago, Surgeon-General Stevenson described how the small nucleus of a Committee appointed at your Excellency's initiation became expanded into a widely representative body which further became split up into small working sub-committees. He further gave a brief sketch of the progress of the joint work of those sub-committees which resulted in the production of the interesting programme which was concluded in session yesterday. I need only add that the work of organizing the Exhibition proceeded side by side with that of the Congress, the fixed aim of the Committee being to provide an Exhibition whereby all visitors to the Congress could personally see specimens of all the very latest appliances in the domains of Medicine, Surgery and Sanitation, the latest medical and scientific publications, microscopic, and lantern slide preparations of pathogenic organisms and affected tissues in connection with tropical affections, and other demonstrations such as X-rays, extraction of snake venoms, different species of Indian rats etc. etc. Having fixed upon their programme the Committee decided at a very early stage to extend such of these advantages as might be generally appreciated, to the Public and resolved that on the close of the Congress Sessions the Exhibition should be bereft of its very strictly technical attributes, popularized by the addition of some specially selected side entertainments, and thrown open for some weeks to the general Public. This evening sees the realization of their hopes. The large numbers of Medical men who have come to Bombay from all parts of India from Europe, Japan, Sumatra and the Philippines to participate in the Sessions have unanimously voted the Exhibition in all its characteristics as a

UNIQUE FEATURE

in the history of medical Conference. The Pathological Section being of a strictly technical character has been closed, and the Exhibition, popularized as mentioned above, is now offered to the general Public for a time with a sincere wish that they will avail themselves of it and thus not only combine recreation and pastime with much that will be instructive but also incidentally aid medical charities towards which all surplus balances will be eventually devoted.

EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

The Exhibition buildings, all after the Indo Saracenic style of architecture, have been erected under the kind supervision of Messrs. C. P. Stevens & Co., the Hony. Architects to the Exhibition, from designs gratuitously submitted by those gentlemen. Mr. Haji Ahmed Dewjee of the firm of Messrs Ahmed Dewjee Bros. has completely furnished the Exhibition at his own charges ; and in addition, has gratuitously provided several thousands of foliage plants for the gardens and flags for the grounds. He has further undertaken to illuminate at his own cost the main entrance every night for so long as the Exhibition remains open. In his letter to the Committee Mr. Haji Ahmed Dewjee writes "I make this offer with the sincerest wishes that the Congress [illegible] on will be a great scientific and [illegible] and Exhibition [illegible] financial success, and [illegible] the outlay which the proposed works will entail will be accepted as my contribution to the Congress." The laying out of the gardens and the designs for decorating the grounds were undertaken by Mrs. W. E. Jennings who has also for several months past given up much of her time in assisting in the secretarial work in which she has been most helpful to the Committee.

THE PATHOLOGICAL SECTION.

The organization of the Pathological Section was undertaken by Capt. J. Cunningham. I.M.S., of the Bacteriological Laboratory, Parel, who spared no time or pains to render it the great success which it has proved to be. Mr. Howlett the Second Imperial Entomologist (Pusa, Bengal) very kindly came to Bombay at the end of January to assist in the preparation of specimens of disease-carrying insects etc., and the help he rendered in this most important and delicate work was of the greatest value. Captain Lloyd of the Indian Museum also came down in advance of the sessions as the delegate of that institution with a valuable collection of exhibits showing the different species of rats in India. The microscopes used were obtained on loan from private individuals and Medical institutions in Bombay and other parts of India and I take this opportunity of expressing on behalf of the Committee the deep debt of gratitude which we owe to those who have willingly lent their valuable microscopes at a great risk for the purpose. Mr. Charles W. White, Representative in India of Messrs. Burgoyne Burbidges, was in England for several months in 1908, and kindly acted as the Committee's Honorary Agent while there for arranging with the different leading firms regarding Exhibits &c., &c., Mr. A. K. Pai, B. A., of the Bombay Municipal Health Department, the Honarary Assistant Curator, has, with the kind permission of the Executive Health Officer. given up a considerable portion of his time, and practically all his leisure, for several months, to helping the Committee in orgnizing the undertaking. His experience of other Exhibitions has made his help most invaluable and the Committee owe him a deep debt of gratitude for his untiring and unselfish efforts to make the Exhibition successful. Through the courtesy of the Executive Engineer, Mr. Pherozeshaw Nasserwanji of the Public Works Department has been good to undertake the supervision of the grounds, enclosing walls and buildings and the restoration of the ground after the demolition of the buildings to its original condition. Mr. Framjee Dubash of Girgaum has for several weeks been most helpful to the Committee in lending flowering and other plants and assisting in the arrangement of the side show buildings. Minimax and other fire extinguishers have been scattered in convenient places all over the Exhibition by Messrs. Marcks and Company and Messrs. Jost and Company. Demonstrations for instructing the Exhibition Staff in the use of these appliances have been held, and it is hoped that in the event of fire, visitors will use any of the appliances if handy or obtain extra ones from Messrs. Marcks' stand north of the Main gate. In addition to such precautions, at the suggestion of Mr. Nichols, Chief Officer of the Municipal Fire Brigade, the Municipal Commissioner has kindly sanctioned a fine chemical engine and a Manual engine being shown as exhibits and, at the same time, to be in readiness for use at a moment's notice. A special shed has been erected for these machines over a hydrant, and from this position a jet can be thrown on to any part of the Exhibition Buildings almost instantaneously.

Just south of the main entrance will be found the office of the General Curator, the enquiry and left-luggage offices, a telephone station, a postal pillar box and a temporary dispensary with Resident Medical Officer and all necessary equipment for first-aid in the event of sudden illness or accident. Through the kindness of the Commissioner of Police a special temporary police force has been engaged under the direct supervision of a resident and placed [illegible] thorities of the leading railway Inspector. The [illegible] liberal concessions to those companies have made [illegible] ndred miles and it coming from distan ces of over a [illegible] our Ex- is hoped that this will induce many to visit our Exhibition who would perhaps otherwise not be disposed to do so.

To refer individually to all who have helped us in our undertaking would be impossible in the time at my disposal but I take this opportunity of expressing our very grateful thanks to one and all for their help, and, especially, to the Ruling Chiefs and leading citizens who have contributed to our funds, many having given donations ranging from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,000. As also to the public bodies which have liberally supported us, the Bombay Municipal Corporation having given Rs. 10,000 and the Trustees of the Port Rs. 5,000. Our efforts have been all through powerfully assisted by the very great interest taken by Your Excellency in the work and by our assurance that your knowledge of the many difficulties which beset the organizers of such an undertaking will induce you to be indulgent towards any shortcomings.

In once more thanking Your Excellency I request you on behalf of the Committee and members to accept this token of the Exhibition and formally declare it open to the public. Sir Muir-Mackenzie then presented the Governor with a silver key as a memento.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

His Excellency Sir George Clarke then addressed the assembly as follows :—

Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, Ladies and Gentlemen.—At the initial conference held at Government House, it was decided that, with the Medical Congress, should be associated an Exhibition of a general character, illustrating the latest appliances of Medical Science and indicating the progress of pathological research.

INTERESTING AND USEFUL EXHIBITION.

I am sure that this was a wise decision, and that this Exhibition has served a very useful purpose. I was greatly struck by the Pathological Section which reflects the utmost credit upon Captain Cunningham. The arrangement of specimens left nothing to be desired, and no one could view the exhibits without gaining an insight into the importance of the research work now being carried on, and forming some idea of the enormous number of problems awaiting solution. We are also greatly indebted to Mr. Howlett, Captain Beauchamp Williams and Captain Lloyd for their valuable work and contributions.

From to-day, the Exhibition is to be shorn of its severely technical features and thrown open to the general public. Enough will be left, however, to provide useful general instruction. I hope that the visitors will not spend all their time in demonstrating the laws of gravity on the switchback railway ; but that they will carry away and disseminate some useful knowledge of the laws of hygiene.

From to-day the æsthetic aspects of the Exhibition assume fresh importance, and we must congratulate the architects, Messrs Stevens, on the excellent effect they have produced. Exhibitions are, I believe, almost invariably in a state of chaos for days or weeks after they are opened. It is very satisfactory to find that things are differently managed in Bombay, and that everything was in order last Monday.

For the arrangement of the decorations and the laying out of the grounds, we are deeply indebted to Mrs. Jennings who has devoted herself unsparingly to this important task. We have only to look around to see how successful she has been.

Mr. Haji Ahmed Dewjee has shown great public spirit by furnishing the Exhibition and illuminating the main entrance, while his generous provision of foliage, plants and flags has added greatly to the attractions of our little white city.

MAGNIFICENT SUCCESS.

When a year ago I took the steps to initiate the many preparations necessary for the holding of such Congress as this, I felt confident that we should achieve success. Now that the Congress is over I can say that the success has been greater than I dared to hope. We have had generous help from many quarters, and we have drawn together a large assembly of earnest men and women who will carry back to their work new inspirations and some fresh knowledge of the latest developmets of Medical Science. We shall never be able to estimate in the form of figures the advantages which will result from our Congress, and the impetus which it will give to Medical progress in India. [illegible] this kind—the movements which [illegible] ever be brought Movements of [illegible] do most good to the world—can [illegible] to the test of the accountant. It is of their essence that their influence should be gradual and silent in its operation. Modern impatience of quick results, which has to some extent infected the slow moving East, tends towards hasty judgments and ill-considered actions from which real progress suffers. That is not the method of science, which demands the careful collection and analysis of facts before it takes a definite step in advance. I hope and I believe that from the valuable papers which have been read at this Congress, and from the useful discussions which have followed good will ultimately accrue to the masses of India who suffer far too much from preventible evils.

EXCELLENT ORGANIZATION.

The success, which we can claim for our Congress is due to a happy combination of conditions. We have had an excellent organization thought out in advance, cordial co-operation from the Medical Profession in India as a whole, and valuable help from the outside in the presence of eminent leaders of Medical Sciene from a distance and in the papers contributed. Lastly, the mangement of the actual business of the Congress by the Presidents of Sections, to whom we owe a debt of gratitude, has been most efficient.

GENEROUS HELP ACCORDED.

I am sure that you will agree with me that special credit is due to Lieutenant Colonel Jennings who has marshalled all the forces at his disposal with the greatest skill and tact, and who has been the directing brain of the machine which has worked with such conspicuous power and smoothness. Apart from the actual organization of the Congress it requires little imagination to realise how much thought and attention to detail were required to create this Exhibition in which nothing seems to have been omitted which could promote the instruction as well as the recreation of the visitors and minister to their comfort and safety. The task has been generally facilitated by the generous pecuniary assistance received from Chiefs, public bodies and citizens which have enabled the General Secretaly to render this scope of the undertaking wider than was originally contemplated, and also by the sense of financial security due to the very liberal guarantee of Rs. 10,000 against a deficit, which has been offered by a well known philanthopist who wishes to be nameless in this connection. Our thanks are also due to Messrs. Pai, Pherozeshaw Nasserwanji and Framji Dubash for valuable assistance in many directions.

I have now the pleasure to declare this Exhibition open to the general public which, I am sure, will appreciate the thoughtful care of Colonel Jennings and will also, I hope, take full advantage of the opportunity of combining recreation with the acquisition, in some measure, of useful knowledge which cannot be too widely spread in India.

The Governor, Sir George Clarke, then declared the Exhibition open.

(Concluded on page 8)

CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT BANKS IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There could be no more encouraging reading than the Report of the last Conference of Registrars of Co-operative Banks in India. There are, however, one or two points which evidently trouble some of the Registrars rather needlessly, I may add, and, on the other hand, there are some points demanding consideration which do not appear to receive quite sufficient attention. Will you allow me, Sir, as an old hand at co-operative banking, and as having had something to do with the promotion of the movement in India, to offer just a few remarks on these several points?

There is, above all things, the question of what constitutes a legitimate object for co-operative bank lending. The instructions, or whatever else there may be, appear to lay it down that such object must be "productive." This term is too narrow. The word "reproductive" might be substituted in its place. The employment of the loan is to be such as will make the loan "reproduce" itself out of the outlay. For such a purpose "economy" is quite as effective as production. A penny saved is proverbially a penny got. A "Versumma," as the Romans used to call it—that is, the substitution on a cheap loan for a dear—is under circumstances fully as reproductive and therefore not only legitimate but really the most suitable and even urgent of all objects. The mahajan or town [illegible] ought to be paid off, dispossessed, and [illegible] to begin with, the co-operative bank should take [illegible] turn in due course, by the economy arising from a substantial reduction of interest. I cannot help thinking that the President of the Congress a little misapprehended the meaning of a remark made by one of the Registrars, purporting to lay it down that only persons should be elected as members who can show that they actually have cleared off all their debts. That would be preposterous. Co-operative banks were created, not to help the debtless, but the indebted. On the other hand, the very specious suggestion submitted, that the co-operative bank should take over the debtor, by a summary transfer of liability, is altogether out of harmony with the co-operative principle which requires that the borrower's sense of responsibility should be always kept as vivid as can be. Beyond this, the co-operative bank is to do more for its member than merely provide him with cheap money. It is to educate him in business ways. The debtor will have to arrange personally with his bank, on the one hand, and with his creditor on the other.

There is no occasion to quibble over the admissibility of advances for marriage feasts, pilgrimages and the like. If local custom makes such things obligatory—of which fact the feaster's or pilgrim's brother members, who are to take all the liability upon themselves will be the best judges—obviously there is a very useful economy to be effected by advancing the money. I rejoice to see my prediction of some years ago already verified, to the effect that advances for such purposes from the co-operative bank, in the place of the mahajan, were likely to make for avoidance of extravagance and limitation of outlay.

There may be other objects similarly legitimate. The loan is in every case in the member's bestowal; the liability will be theirs ; they will be able to apply the test of reproductiveness.

However, there is one object for which co-operative credit banks, dealing in personal credit—as should be their rule, should certainly 'not' advance money, and that is mortgages. Mortgage loans are wanted. But there are other agencies to provide the money for them. I have argued that question fully in a special chapter in my last book, "Co-operative Banking." There is virtue still in Macaulay's golden maxim, that piano-makers do best by sticking to piano-making and leaving bakers. Mr. Fremantle is mistaken with regard to the action of German "Landschaften." There are "Landschaften" formed expressly for the purpose of assisting small proprietors. But there are also other more fully co-operative organisations available for the purpose. Even Mr. Gourlay's very seasonable advice to accept mortgages only as collateral security wants to be acted upon with caution; for collateral security may any day become effective security. A co-operative credit bank must not look up its money or run the risk of having to foreclose.

To pass on to another point. Stress was very properly laid upon the necessity of making co-operative banking thoroughly 'businesslike.' That ought not really to go withouts aying. However, State help has crept in to spoil, as usual, whatever it touches. The State wants to 'give.' And there are shortsighted people willing enough to take for taking's sake—although something like two hundred years ago already Sterne particularly warned them that "all is not gain that is got into the purse." The less the State meddles in the matter, be it with gifts, or be it with interference, the better will co-operative banks fare. "Charbonnier dois etre maitre chez soi." It is not only that State coddling destroys self-reliance, which is the root-foundation of co-operation. There is also poison, if not directly in the State's money, at any rate in the State's action which invariably goes with it. The Irish have found this out. They have received a goodly sum in grants, [illegible] very Minister who first procured it for [illegible] candidly admitted to me, which the [illegible] them, as subsequently [illegible] might just as well have been "chucked into the sea." They are not sorry now to forego State spoonfeeding, though it has deprived them of almost all their own resources, which were liberal. The largest Union of co-operative credit and other agricultural co operative societies in Germany was reared up on State help. It seemed to flourish upon it like a green bay tree. It has now found out its mistake, and at its last annual Congress the burden of the President's address was this : do what you can to make yourselves "independent of the State!" The advance of State money, or other public money, at an excessively low rate of interest is a particularly seductive way of administering State aid, but most deceptive. Mr. Hope-Simpson quoted some telling instances a few years ago. The same thing has happened elsewhere. In France, in Germany, State aid of this kind enabling or compelling banks to lend money at exclusively low rates of interest has spoilt the business, not only of the other banks, but of such subsidized banks as well. In Germany, the same as in France, during the great financial crisis of 1907, co-operative banks relying entirely upon their own resources have been enabled to maintain lower and steadier rates for loans than those which received State advances at preferential rates of interest, in some cases without any interest altogether. Moreover, it is one of the distinct aims of the bank that its members are to be trained, not to the receipt of gifts, but to business.

State advances made merely to supply the banks, which at the outset do not know where to turn for working capital, stand on a different footing. I do not say that not under any circumstances should the State purse be closed to co-operative banks in India with special hindrances, because in any case somehow money must be got. The less there is of this State meddling the better, because it accustoms people to look to one particular little Providence, which should not at all be their Providence, and because the State has really nothing to do with the matter. If there is to be any State aid, let it be strictly temporary and altogether dependent upon the observance of certain conditions to be enforced by steady control and supervision. On principle banks should be taught to look to other resources. Lord Macdonnell put this exceedingly well at Allahabad eight years ago.

There seems a strong disposition in India to issue shares. However, shares cannot yield really much working capital. Next, there are deposits. Deposits ought to be attracted by all possible means, not merely from members, because members have not, as Mr. Gourlay had well shown, as a rule, sufficient money to deposit. Members become members because they want to "borrow". For this reason—and for others—I cannot believe that compulsory deposits are a right method. Teach members to lay by what they can spare, by all means, but do not compel them by an iron, undiscriminating law. Teach them to attract deposits outside the narrow circle of their own membership. Co-operative banks have an excellent chance of competing with the Savings Banks. But you are likely at first to want more still. And that "more" should come, as it has come elsewhere, from well wishers to the movement, never in the shape of gifts, but in that of businesslike loans, or, better still, of guarantees for overdrafts. It is a promising fact that business banks in the United Provinces have now begun to open cash credits to co-operative banks. That ought to be worked up to elsewhere.

It is under this aspect, as well as under that of propaganda, that the interest evinced by volunteer workers, which happily appears to be rapidly grow-

ing in India, affords so much matter for congratulation and hope. Volunteer assistance should be encouraged in every way. I dont mean that State help should be excluded from propaganda. Quite the reverse. In respect of propaganda the State may do a great deal without the slightest reproach. Lord Curzon's statement of 1904 shows that the late Viceroy was to some extent guided by my warning in rightly limiting State grants in money. But clerical and ministerial aid for propaganda is a totally different matter. That should be given to such an extent as it seems called for. And the more the State saves in grants the more is it in a position to allow in making propagandist organisation competent and complete. What are the present handful of Registrars as a propagandist force among 300,000,000 people? Practically the same thing may be said of exemptions from fees and other facilities including reduction on money-orders, that the State is in a position to give. Mr. Gladstone laid it down very clearly, early in the sixties, when an Act to regulate the position of friendly societies was before Parliament, that, although aid in money must not be allowed, such facilities and remissions might, and should, be freely accorded. No one has ever ventured to gainsay this. And for present purposes cooperative societies stand on precisely the same footing.

To return to volunteer workers, a volunteer is proverbially worth two pressed men. The volunteer worker is fixed in his districtland can give a steadier oversight. And volunteering in propaganda is likely to mean also volunteering in the provision of funds. Of course with all this, unity in the movement should be studied. Volunteers and Registrars should pull together and act on the same lines. It appears to me that the proposal to invite the volunteer workers to the annual Conference—not necessarily to the official sitting of the Registrars—is a very good one.

If co-operative banks are to attract money deposits they will have to make depositing attractive by offering the highest rates of interest consistent with good business. Deposits for a fixed and extended period should be particularly invited, wherever there is employment for the money, by somewhat higher rates offered. And it may be that here and there debentures will prove of advantage. The Irish Loan Fund Societies raise their money in that way.

As a further means of attracting money summary procedure has been advocated as providing additional security. To such demand the Government should turn a consistently deaf ear. The method is bad in principle, and it has, moreover, been tried in practice and found very much wanting indeed. A co-operative bank which cannot make sure of recovering its own advances by means of the moral pressure of members and of strict control stands self-condemned. We have, as a matter of fact, tried summary procedure in England. Our Loan Societies were started endowed with the privilege of recovering loans by issue of Magistrates' summonses and the practical meaning of such privilege is evident from the many and strong protests addressed to Parliament by Benches of Magistrates which show that the only effect was to make Committees absolutely careless as to whom they lent money to, and what object they lent it for. Their security was the summons which the Magistrate was expected to make, and they troubled about nothing else. Very accountably in course of time the Magistrates rebelled against this, and refused to issue summonses, and there are the Loan Societies left high and dry, most unpopular and declining more from day to day.

There is much more to be said for combination as a means of improving security. And I am heartily glad to see attention directed to it more and more in India. One may well hope that the legal difficulties standing in the way will soon be cleared away. Combination among banks is essential for success on any large scale and is unobjectionable so long as it is carried out on the right lines. I cannot think that the district banks, of which we have heard a good deal, quite answer this description, or that, however successful they may prove for a time as attracting a free flow of deposits, they will satisfactorily stand the test of time. For they almost necessarily loosen the texture in banks, which it is of the most vital interest for banks to see strengthened, especially where we have to do with Raiffeisen banks. There appear to be rather hazy notions abroad in India respecting the characteristics of the various types of banks known. We see it stated that the Schulze type will not suit India. However with your Indian predilection for shares, and steadily increasing share capital and unlimited liability, what form of co-operative bank could come nearer the Schulze ideal? And you go farther. For a ruling disposition amongst you appears to be to enlarge the banking area. That is altogether abhorrent to Raiffeisen rules. Their cardinal principle is that the district should be small, the equivalent of an English parish, in order that there may be a maximum of touch and knowledge of one another and involuntary instinctive control. Whatever Registrars may do, do not let them sacrifice close touch and a daily reminder of the fact that every one is responsible, and therefore every one must bestir himself and watch and check.

In Raiffeisen banks you absolutely want small districts. But you do not want to limit the number of members within such district, as has been proposed. Your limit should be one of quality, very strictly applied, not of number. Admit only trustworthy members, and the more you have within your parochial ringfence the better you will fare.

No more than I approve of district banks, can I think that the peculiar inter-connection of urban and rural banks, which makes what are called urban banks practically the central banks, clubs for rural and the providers of money for them, and which was copied from one only little union of banks in France, which has not, as this latter, yielded particularly noteworthy results, are likely to stand the test of time. No bank, be it urban or be it rural, can at any time tell for how long it will be in a position to part with money of its own. Therefore it cannot loan money to another bank for a definite period. Accordingly your slender foundation is not likely to suffice for your heavy superstructure. But the whole thing is opposed to co-operative principle. It is a golden rule that every bank should absolutely stand upon its own bottom. The entire distinction between urban banks and rural is artificial and out of place. Who is to say what are agriculturists and what non-agriculturists? And why should the two classes be separated at all? Co-operation means joining, not separating. The more supports you have to your structure, the safer will your structure be. The President apprenends that the mahajan being in the bank will bring in an antagonistic interest. He cannot, if you give him only his one vote. He will bring in his stability, which will strengthen the bank. Antagonism of interests which certainly ought to be kept scrupulously out of the bank, only arises where you allow more than a moderate interest on capital. That is why Raiffeisen advisedly would not have shares, and why, when he was compelled to issue small shares, he insisted that there must be no dividend payable upon them. The blending of callings in a co-operative bank is not a Schulze or a Luzzatti speciality. You have all sorts of people in a Raiffeisen bank as well. The one deposits when the other borrows. In India the complaint is made that during a considerable portion of the year there is no employment for money. That seems to argue altogether in favour of a blending of classes, not separating them. The greater variety there is the more equalisation there is likely to be, in a local bank as in a central. What Mr. English reports from Burma about the results of societies with mixed memberships seems to indicate that the system has been rather wrongly applied.

Properly organised central banks stand on a totally different footing from district and urban banks. I never urge people to form them because the only persons to judge, if a central bank is called for in any particular district, are the local people themselves. Be the central bank as good as it will, if the local banks will not support it, it is bound to prove a failure. Bad organisation, on the other hand, is apt to open the door to such abuses as that which Mr. Wilberforce instanced, which is just what has happened in Europe as well more than once. Where people willing to have a central bank and there is enough business to support it, such an institution is likely to prove exceedingly useful. The peculiar state of things in India, where during about five months of the year, there seems no demand for co-operative money, appears almost to argue that the most appropriate central bank may be a business bank relying upon other business, which will keep its funds employed but acting as central bank to "fill up." Of this, however, I cannot judge at a distance. Generally speaking, a central bank which has the local banks for shareholders—at the outset in company with others, ultimately alone—like the Central Bank of Neuwied, appears to me most suitable for banks of the Raiffeisen type.

There was another subject which gave rise to much discussion. It is this. Up to what point is the State to interfere in the management of co-operative banks? No doubt eventually a bank should become its member's "very own" without any State interference whatever, except that supervision which can never be dispensed with, to see that the law is complied with. That is what our Registrar of Friendly Societies sees to in the United Kingdom, at the same time collecting, collating and publishing returns. And that is what the Indian Registrars will have to make their especial duty even after the banks have become otherwise wholly independent. Such evolution should be steadily worked up to. Members should be carefully trained up to it. When the proper time comes, banks should also, as has been urged, do their own auditing and inspecting through their own unions. A union is a better organ for that than a financing central bank, which must of course have a right of inspection of its own, of books, and verifying of data, but has not the same interest as a union in keeping banks up to the mark for their own sake. One Registrar made a mistake in stating that in Europe inspection by the State, or with the aid of State money, is the accepted rule. No such thing. It occurs here and there; but independent inspection and control have proved incomparably the best.

But all this not yet. It represents for the time being still the desirable *terminus ad quem*. Rayats do not yet know what they ought to do. They can scarcely man their panchayets, hardly at all their councils. There are sarpanches who make themselves despots; there has been at any rate one who has proved a thief. There are illiterates. The whole thing is still in its very first stage of development. Accordingly, for a long time still to come Registrars and their officers will have to be more than mere registrars, namely instructors, guides, philosophers and friends to the banks. There is nothing improper in this. But I should certainly draw the line at Registrars, and keep out other public officers. One cannot help noting with regret that the abuse which has caused so much trouble in parts of Europe, viz., the practice of charging premium value on new shares where there is a decent reserve fund accumulated, has already found its way into Coorg. That is very good joint stock business, but very bad co-operation.

One more warning I should like to add before I conclude. Do not let Indian co-operative banks entangle themselves in other business! It seems at first glance so easy to run other business—stores, supply societies, sale societies. I do not know what else—along with credit. European Union have had to pay dearly for giving way to this temptation. The supply of goods is permissible under certain special circumstances. We are hoping to apply it in this way, along with credit in Ireland, wherever there is not sufficient custom to support one of the two societies alone. As soon as supply business becomes considerable the two should be separated; and their account-keeping should in any case be kept distinct from the outset. Among such peculiarly associated membership as that of public servants the two forms may in some cases be made to work in unison without prejudice. But in that case supply is likely to be the main form and credit a mere addition. Generally speaking banking is too responsible a business to bear mixing up with business of other sorts. And for such other business unlimited liability which appears so popular in India, is likely to prove a serious stumbling block.

I will not here enter into other points. On the whole though one should not hollo till one is out of the wood, India has thus far done magnificently. I see the annual reports only from some provinces, whose Registrars are good enough to forward them to me, which privilege I value highly. But from the collective figures I observe that, notwithstanding that Registrars rightly, as Mr. English calls it, "go slow," nowhere has co-operative bank king struck root so quickly, or made such rapid progress in its earliest stages. We know that that is not due to monetary State aid, because the State supplies only little. That in large extent it is no doubt due to the appropriateness of the institution to Indian circumstances and to Indian honesty. But the "back" and intelligence which Indian Registrars and their officers have put into their work must also stand for a great deal in the results. One may hope that the rate of progress may continue the same. In that case India will have much cause to be thankful. Some Registrars are good enough to consult me on special points. I need not add that whatever little aid it may be in my power to give them in their work will be gladly given.—Yours, etc.

HENRY W. WOLFF.

Reform Club, London, S. W. Feb. 9

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(Continued from page 6.)

To transport men for combining to obtain higher wages seems to us in these democratic days an act of barbarity. But a little more than 70 years ago six Dorsetshire yokels who formed themselves into a little trade union were tried for mutiny and conspiracy under an Act of the third George and sentenced to seven years' transportation. They were conveyed in a convict ship to Van Dieman's land now called Tasmania, but thanks to Lord John Russell they were released before their time expired. A movement has been started to erect a memorial to these early labourites at their native place, the name of which, Tolpuddle, would have delighted the great novelist whose birthday the Boz Club have been celebrating this week.

The Committee which as the result of a deputation to Lord Morley was appointed to consider what steps can be taken for the promotion of Oriental studies have completed their investigations and the report they have prepared will, I believe, shortly be issued. From the point of view of those who wish to see London taking its proper place in encouraging this branch of learning the recommendations of the Committee are understood to be entirely satisfactory, but whether their proposals will be carried out in the immediate future remains to be seen. At any time it is not easy to obtain money from the British Treasury for literary or scientific purposes and I should not be surprised if the Philistines of Whitehall advance a *non possumus* on the ground of the present unsatisfactory state of the national revenue.

The list of new books appearing in *The Times Literary Supplement* of yesterday includes "Responsible Government in the Dominions. By A. B. Keith. 8 3-4 by 5 1-2, 303 p.p. Stevens and Sons, Ltd., 10s.," with the following comment:—"A careful and valuable review of the history and conditions of colonial self-government by a young Oxford jurist, who describes his work as 'in the main an expansion of material collected by me in preparation for a lecture on the development of colonial self-government in the nineteenth century which, at the suggestion of Mr. S. Digby, C.I.E., I delivered before the Royal Society of Arts in January 1908.'" I may add that the author is the same Mr. Keith whose lecture at the Royal Asiatic Society I have summarised above. About seven years ago he came out first in the Civil Service Examination with a phenomenal, perhaps an unprecedented, number of marks. He elected to remain in England and was given the choice of the India and Colonial Offices. He chose the latter. When Mr. A. A. Macdouell visited India recently on an extended archæological tour, Mr. Keith acted as Boden Professor of Sanskrit at his old University. Three of his brothers are in Burma, two being members of the Imperial Civil Service and the third on the staff of a college.

LARGER TAX ON THE JUTE TRADE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 26.

The Calcutta Corporation yesterday adopted a budget which raises the tax on jute warehouses from five to six per cent.

BOMBAY MEDICAL CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 7.)

PRESENTATIONS.

Mrs. Jennings then presented a superb bouquet to Miss Clarke who kindly presented medals to the four Lady-workers:

Miss Benson, Miss Keloskar, Mrs Haig and Mrs. Jennings.

Surgeon-General Sir Gerard Bomford in moving a hearty vote of thanks to His Excellency for opening the exhibition said this was a most interesting exhibition. He was sure it would be a great success and hoped people would contribute to that success by coming there and patronising the various shows. (Hear, hear).

Dr. Temuljt B. Nariman in seconding the proposition said:—The idea of holding the Medical Congress and Exhibition had originated with His Excellency the Governor and they owed him a deep debt of gratitude for the unabated interest he took in the scheme from the beginning to the end. The first Medical Congress in India was held at Calcutta about fourteen years ago and then there was a talk of holding the second Congress in Bombay after three years. But during the interval plague overtook this beautiful city and though appeals were made to hold such Congress the Government of the time took no interest in the matter. It was owing to His Excellency Sir George Clarke's sympathetic support that they were able that evening to see this grand Exhibition. In His Excellency they had an ideal Governor of commanding talents and wide experience, of which there could not be a better testimony than the learned and scholarly address delivered by him at the opening of the Congress. They sincerely hoped and trusted that the results of the Bombay Medical Congress and Exhibition would mark a notable advance in the crusade against plague, malaria and other tropical diseases which had been so ably discussed in the different sections of the Congress.

Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna who supported the proposition, said:

Ladies and Gentlemen,—I have great pleasure in supporting the Resolution tendering our best thanks to His Excellency the Governor, and I do so with the greater pleasure since I believe no vote of thanks was ever better deserved. From the inception of the idea of the Congress to its full organization and completion, His Excellency's interest has been living and real, and it was the prestige which his association with the Congress gave it that has gained it all the success, which it has since achieved. The idea of a Medical Exhibition like that of the Congress itself originated with His Excellency, and he has been unsparing in his endeavours to organize both in a superb style. The magic of his name attracted round him workers like Lieut. Col. Jennings, and inspired by his example and guidance this band of workers has laboured night and day and has succeeded in bringing together these rich treasures of science and art. His Excellency seems to possess an abiding interest in the popularisation of science, and his efforts are continuously directed to the di-semination of its blessings far and wide. Soon after His Excellency arrived in this country he was deeply touched at the ravages plague was making amongst us, and to mitigate those ravages he essayed to impress upon the people the benefits arising from inoculation. His Excellency called together a conference of Indian Journalists in the Presidency and invited them to see for themselves the operations at the Parel Laboratory, and spread correct knowledge among the people as to the preparation of the prophylactic fluid. His Excellency also invited Medical Officers in Native States to visit the working of the Laboratory, and it was in his address to these medical gentlemen that His Excellency first suggested the idea of holding a Medical Congress in Bombay. On examining the educational problem in this Presidency he noticed that science did not receive the attention it deserved. His Excellency prominently mentioned the need of encouraging the study of science, and providing for its instruction in this Presidency. In his Convocation address last year, this appeal drew forth three munificent endowments in the cause of science. The invitation and organization of the Medical Congress and Exhibition is a further development of His Excellency's endeavours in the cause of the promotion of science. The Medical Congress has long been a cherished dream with some of us here, but it was the genius of H. E. Sir George Clarke which has realized that dream. As I have said on another occasion, I fully realise the onerous and arduous character of an organization like the Congress. I know it cannot be easily repeated, but I fervently hope this will not be the last of its kind. In Europe such scientific Congresses and Conferences are established institutions and are held at stated periods. In India too there are Congresses and Conferences held every year for the discussion of political, social, educational and other subjects. There is no reason why a Medical Congress should not likewise be held, and under such sympathetic guidance as that of His Excellency we may well cherish the hope that the idea will not be vain dream. With these brief words I will let me comd to you the vote of thanks to His Excellency and move to call it by acclamation.

Dr. Rajaballi Patel, further supporting the proposition, said:

Your Excellency and Gentlemen.—It is a source of gratification to me to be called upon to support the proposition of my learned friend Sir Gerald Bomford in expressing the gratitude we all owe to H. E. the Governor for the very kind interest he evinces in the welfare of this Presidency in particular and of India in general. During the short time that His Excellency has been amongst us he has endeared himself to every sect and community: he has won the admiration of all who have had the good fortune to come in contact with him. I feel confident that I am only voicing the feelings of all present here to-day when I say that His Excellency's Governorship will constitute a landmark in the history of this country, for the great good he has already done, and which we know he will continue to do. I beg to heartily support the proposition.

The vote was carried by acclamation and His Excellency and Miss Clarke were shown over the Exhibition. His Excellency made particular inquiries at the Kemp's and at Oppenhamer's Stalls. At the latter place the Governor was presented with a diary. The Governor and party, left the Exhibition grounds at 7-40.

FINE SHOW OF SANITARY FITTINGS.

The extensive stand, which is occupird by Messrs Richardson and Cruddas of the Bombay Metal Mart, gives an instance of the degree of efficiency to which modern sanitary appliances for bungalows, flats or hospitals have been brought. Fittings of the best and latest kind have become a necessity in many of the principal towns of India where the water carriage system of drainage has been adopted, but the comprehensi e display of the fittings supplied by the famous Doulton Co. of London, for which Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas are Sole Agents, show that the best patterns are as easily obtainable in India as at Home. Amongst the appliances exhibited is a silent closet, silent owing to the flush tank being fixed close to the basin. This closet is specially adopted for cases in which the position of the windows of peculiar pitch of the roof prevents the ordinary cistern and closet being used. The neatness of design and compactness also makes it very suitable for general use. Several other types of Doulton closets are also shown. These are fitted with white vitreous enamelled C. I. flush tanks. Porcelain tanks and brass flush pipes, etc., where closets of more ornamental type are required. Another excellent introduction is the "Hindostan" patent closet for natives of India which can be erected cheaply in cement or with nicely polished white marble fittings.

Baths and bath fittings have now been brought to a high state of excellence besides and Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas are here showing the very latest improvements. A shower bath, needle bath, sits bath, foot bath and white vitreous enamelled cast iron bath are shown and though these, being of the best quality, are perhaps apparently expensive at first cost, they are so well made and have such substantial heavily-plated fittings, that they prove the cheapest in the long run. A number of bath room accessories viz., soap and sponge dishes and holders, towel rails and baskets, glass shelves, etc., have been fixed on the walls of the stand and give a handsome appearence to the model bath room which this firm have fitted up. Several porcelain Lavatory basins are also shown. These have been fitted up with C.I. ornamental brackets and stands and are arranged for hot and cold water, or cold water only. One also notices a very handsome improved Lavatory which is fitted up in white polished marble, with brass legs, supply pipes and a mirror in polished mahogany frame.

Passing from bath room appliances we have to note a W.I. welded cylindrical hot water boiler for supplying hot water for domestic installations, also a copper oil geyser or hot water bath heater. This latter can supply an unlimited quantity of hot water in a few minutes. It has been specially designed and constructed, for use in India where generally speaking gas is not available. The supply is regulated by a stop cock which gives the quantity of water required and no more.

In the centre of the stand a large glass case full of models of most of the sanitary fittings in general use is displayed. This collection is most complete and ought, to be of the greatest interest to sanitarians. On the walls of the building several photographs have been displayed descriptive of large engineering works, sewage disposal works, etc., carried out by this firm, who have made a speciality of drainage and sewage disposal schemes. We may also note a complete set of drain cleansing apparatus, smoke test machines, etc. These are of Messrs. Oakebread Robey & Co's. (for whom this firm are agents) best manufacture as supplied to the War Office, London County Council and Indian Government.

The building has been lighted both inside and out by Kitson lamps for which Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas are the sole proprietors of the Indian Patents.

SOME AMUSING SIDE-SHOWS.

In addition to the interest attaching to the Exhibition itself visitors will find a large number of side entertainments in which an amusing hour or two may easily be spent. The Excelsior Cinematograph Co. have a large tent, and in their entertainment next week representations of Tommy Burns and John Jackson in training for their great fight will be a prominent feature. A torpedo attack on the "Dreadnought" and the incendiary Fortman will take places amongst other interesting pictures and there will always be a plentiful supply of comic incidents. The switch-back, a fine specimen of its kind, the erection of which has cost a considerable sum, rapidly became a popular idea last night, while in the Laughing Gallery where grotesque pictures of oneself and friends, are presented on every side by an artful arrangement of mirrors there was always a merry crowd. Other entertainments include the Topsy Turvey house, a mysterious optical dilusion, the Fairy Bower, the astronomical telescope, the Nature's wonders, and the last and by no means least, nightly programmes by a military band.

NEW OPERATION FOR CATARACT.

Advocated at Bombay Congress.

CONTROVERSY AMONG SURGEONS.

CAPTAIN H. GIDNEY, F.R.C.S., (E.), I.M.S., Civil Surgeon at Dhubri, read before the Bombay Medical Congress a paper in which a great deal of interest was taken, as it described a new operation for cataract of the eye at an earlier stage in the disease than that hitherto considered suitable for surgical measures. The subject is one of much importance, in view of the prevalence of cataract in this country, and as it is claimed that the surgeon can extract cataract at any stage of its maturity. This means that those who are afflicted are not compelled to enter gradually a world of blindness, occupying a period of from six months to six or eight years, before an operation can take place. The enormous advantages of the new treatment, on a business or professional man especially, is thus obvious at once. The paper was entitled "Extraction of Cataract in the Capsule" and we here append a summary of it:—

The importance of the subject I have selected is sufficiently introduced when I state that it forms about one of the total major operations performed in India and averages about 20,000 annually. The attitude of ophtalmologists towards extraction in the capsule might be divided into (a) those in favour, (b) those against, and (c) those who advocate it in a few suitable cases. It has occurred to me that experience should have given us more definite knowledge on this subject, and that the time has arrived when we should come to some definite conclusions as to which is the better operation: Intra-capsular, or Capsule-laceration. The time for conjectural assumptions and expressions as, such and such a complication "is bound to happen"—"dread of it happening"—"there is a deep-rooted aversion to it," etc., has long past. These must be discounted, unless ophthalmologically substantiated with up-to-date statistics. Before alluding to the more important of the many merits and demerits of the operation as adduced by advocates of both schools, I would state that I do not consider Intra-capsular extraction a panacea for all the varieties of cataract, for it is almost axiomatic that the further one gets from routinism the closer will one get to success. There are limitations to its use, and in these exceptions I advocate the Capsule-laceration operation. I hold that it is contra-indicated in (1) cataract in children and adolescents, (2) when there is increased tension, (3) in the semi-gelatinous variety of senile cataract, (4) when the cornea is abnormally small, (5) when there are posterior synechiæ, which refuse to "give" under moderate pressure, and (6) in some "very" rare cases of abnormally large lenses. In all other cases it is "the" operation of election. My results are given in table A appended:—

TABLE A.

Variety of operation.	Vitreous escapes per cent.	Capsule burst.	Capsule left behind.	Septic infection.
Extraction in the capsule ...	6	5	3	...
Immature cataracts.				

Variety of operation.	Visual Results.			
	Iritis.	Success.	Partial success.	Failures.
Extraction in the capsule ...	3	91	8	1
Immature cataracts.				

Iritis:—That this is markedly absent in this operation, and is frequently found after capsule-laceration, and that it is due to the retension of lens cortex in the latter, is conclusively proved by Smith's and my own statistics. Smith reports two cases in 2,494 extractions in the unbroken capsule, and 5 per cent. in 263 operations when the capsule was retained. My own results, which include all grades of Iritis are 3 per cent. in nearly 1,000 intra-capsular and 14 per. cent. in over 3,000 capsule-laceration operations. These facts, together with its absence after an optical Iridectomy and the ordinary extraction of Morgagian cataract, are a sufficient answer to those who deny the connection between Iritis and lens debris. Except as far as the patient's sufferings are concerned, it matters little whether this inflammation is called irritation of the Iris, non-infective or infective Iritis, for the fact still remains that the practical difference between a mild attack of Plastic Iritis and a case of Irido Cyclitis and Panophthalmitis is only a question of degree in the one, and an additional entrance of sepsis in the other; that it is but a step from those exudates classed as non-inflammatory to those mainly lymphoid in character, and yet another step from this to complete occlusion of the pupil with vision reduced to moving objects; I maintained that these grades from the links of a chain of post-operative inflammations are so closely connected with each other that we can never be sure where they begin or where they will end, and that explains many of the cases classed as "Relieved" or "Discharged otherwise." Our opponents may "belittle" this complication as one easily amenable to Atropine and Mercury, followed if necessary with a Dicision, but how does the patient view it, and surely it stands as a confession of a weak spot in their operations?

A BUG-BEAR OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE.

Why talk of one as irritation of the Iris, and the other as Iritis due to sepsis? Why not own that it constitutes a bug-bear of the first magnitude in the capsule-laceration operation? In any case it must be admitted that the operation which eliminates Iritis from its list of complications, however benign I admit most of these cases are, is the superior one.

Our opponents, whilst admitting that extraction in the capsule eliminates for all time any possibility of trouble from after-cataract, capsular entanglements in the incision, and its adhesion to the Iris and cornea, say that these are gained at too great a risk, and that equal results are obtained by a dicision. In this connection the following points require consideration: (a) Are the risks we run high or have they been magnified? (b) If high, are they more than compensated by the distinct advantages gained? (c) Can the capsule-laceration operation, even after a dicission, claim equal advantages and results? (d) Is a dicission practically free from risks? (e) If not, are the advantages gained commensurate? Time prevents me discussing these at length. Our opponents, however, all agree that to restore vision the anterior capsule "must" be freely opened or exracted, but the posterior capsule, being "nearly" always transparent, must on no account be touched, unless vision fails, when it should be needled. They call this correct conservative surgery, because if the posterior capsule is extracted, the support and anatomical equilibrium of the eye are said to be lost, and vitreous is likely to escape, which surrenders the integrity of the organ. In reply let me ask them: (1) What happens to this function and support when the posterior capsule is needled, and vitreous engages the tear and occupies the anterior chamber? (2) Is the jeopardising of an eye to infection for a second time, even when safeguarded, practically free from risks, when faced with the evidence brought against it by some of the "Masters of Europe" who are capsule-laceration operators, viz. Deverux-Marshall Trousseau, Panas, and De-Gama-Pinto? (3) Will the Indian submit to two separate operations, especially if the first one is for all practical purposes a failure? (4) Can any of them claim that when a dicission is performed, the needle always penetrates the capsule and it only, and does not, in a varying degree, churn up the vitreous and mix it with lens debris which may rekindle an old inflammatory trouble? (5) Can the transparency of the posterior capsule be always relied on? To each of these I unhesitatingly say "No." We might now turn the tables and ask our opponents, are they not striving for an advantage at too great a risk, and violating the essential conservatism of correct surgery, and to follow up their dicissions for years to prove the absence of remote complications.

ONE OPERATION, NOT TWO, AND BETTER VISION.

This function of the posterior capsule is of mushroom growth; exclude sepsis and eschew such sentimentality. The posterior capsule is not needed when once the lens, for which structure it alone existed, has been extracted, except to add yet another to the already too numerous post-operative procedures so necessary to the capsule-laceration operation, but each one, especially dicission, supporting the other as an open confession not only of the incompleteness, but the inferiority of this operation when compared with extraction in the capsule. These two operations might be aptly compared to the treatment of a cyst, one in which the contents are extracted but the sac is left behind to refill, (capsule, requiring dicission) or to slowly heal by granulations, (lens debris and post-operative Iritis); and the other, when the entire sac is removed and healing occurs, my first intention, (Intra-capsular). To sum this up:—The object of both operations is to restore sight; in one the capsule-laceration, this is frequently followed by Iritis and after-cataract; or in other words, to remedy one disease you at times produce another which requires vigorous treatment with atropine and mercury, and yet another demanding a subsequent needling or some severer surgical interference; whereas in the other operation, the intra-capsular, sight is restored with one operation only and with a shorter period of convalescence.

Visual results:—A glance at tables B and C, which speak for themselves, will prove that not only is there a higher percentage of "good vision" but it is more acute. Table B compares the results of two well known surgeons, Smith and Herbert. Tabel C represents 100 cases of double cataracts operated on by me, one eye by the intra-capsular method, and the other with laceration of the capsule; in this you will observe that 53 per cent. of the former series possess vision from 6-6 to 6-12 against 18 per cent. in the latter. Vision below 6-60 is 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively.

TABLE B.

Operation.	Variety of operation.	Nos. operated on	Successes.	Partial success.	Failures.
Smith	... Intra-capsular	2,616	99·27	0·38	0·34
Herbert	... Capsule-laceration.	1,262	92·1	6·2	1·7

TABLE C.

Variety of Operation.	Nos. operated on	Visual results. 6-6	6-8	6-12	6-18	6-24	6-36	6-60	Below 6-60, counting fingers.	Vision lost.
Intra-capsular	100	27	13	13	16	15	6	4	5	1
Capsule laceration	100	4	3	11	20	18	19	13	10	2*

* (Includes one panophthalmitis due to lachrymal disease.)

Disadvantages:—Our opponents attribute these mainly to the frequency of vitreous escape with its supposed immediate and remote evil consequences, viz: Impaired vision, increased septic infection, and retinal detachment. That escapes are more frequent, especially with some beginners, I admit, but as this depends on so many preventible factors, especially a proper selection of cases, the location of the incision, and the personal equation, it is considerably reduced with experience; moreover this disproportion would not be so marked if our opponents included in their figures those vitreous incarcerations and prolapses after-dicission operations, especially if this was resorted to as often as it should be done. Knapp needles most of his cases.

SUPERIORITY IN IMMATURE CATARACT.

Advantages:—(1) I have exhaustively demonstrated its superiority in immature cataract, in a paper I have submitted to the Naples International Congress in which I claim it to be "the" operation of election. My results are given in table A appended:—

TABLE A.

Variety of operation.	Vitreous escapes per cent.	Capsule burst.	Capsule left behind.	Septic infection.
Extraction in the capsule ...	6	5	3	...
Immature cataracts.				

Variety of operation.	Visual Results.			
	Iritis.	Success.	Partial success.	Failures.
Extraction in the capsule ...	3	91	8	1
Immature cataracts.				

Iritis:—That this is markedly absent in this operation, and is frequently found after capsule-laceration, and that it is due to the retension of lens cortex in the latter, is conclusively proved by Smith's and my own statistics. Smith reports two cases in 2,494 extractions in the unbroken capsule, and 5 per cent. in 263 operations when the capsule was retained. My own results, which include all grades of Iritis are 3 per cent. in nearly 1,000 intra-capsular and 14 per. cent. in over 3,000 capsule-laceration operations. These facts, together with its absence after an optical Iridectomy and the ordinary extraction of Morgagian cataract, are a sufficient answer to those who deny the connection between Iritis and lens debris. Except as far as the patient's sufferings are concerned, it matters little whether this inflammation is called irritation of the Iris, non-infective or infective Iritis, for the fact still remains that the practical difference between a mild attack of Plastic Iritis and a case of Irido Cyclitis and Panophthalmitis is only a question of degree in the one, and an additional entrance of sepsis in the other; that it is but a step from those exudates classed as non-inflammatory to those mainly lymphoid in character, and yet another step from this to complete occlusion of the pupil with vision reduced to moving objects; I maintained that these grades from the links of a chain of post-operative inflammations are so closely connected with each other that we can never be sure where they begin or where they will end, and that explains many of the cases classed as "Relieved" or "Discharged otherwise." Our opponents may "belittle" this complication as one easily amenable to Atropine and Mercury, followed if necessary with a Dicision, but how does the patient view it, and surely it stands as a confession of a weak spot in their operations?

A BUG-BEAR OF THE FIRST MAGNITUDE.

Why talk of one as irritation of the Iris, and the other as Iritis due to sepsis? Why not own that it constitutes a bug-bear of the first magnitude in the capsule-laceration operation? In any case it must be admitted that the operation which eliminates Iritis from its list of complications, however benign I admit most of these cases are, is the superior one.

Our opponents, whilst admitting that extraction in the capsule eliminates for all time any possibility of trouble from after-cataract, capsular entanglements in the incision, and its adhesion to the Iris and cornea, say that these are gained at too great a risk, and that equal results are obtained by a dicision. In this connection the following points require consideration: (a) Are the risks we run high or have they been magnified? (b) If high, are they more than compensated by the distinct advantages gained? (c) Can the capsule-laceration operation, even after a dicission, claim equal advantages and results? (d) Is a dicission practically free from risks? (e) If not, are the advantages gained commensurate? Time prevents me discussing these at length. Our opponents, however, all agree that to restore vision the anterior capsule "must" be freely opened or exracted, but the posterior capsule, being "nearly" always transparent, must on no account be touched, unless vision fails, when it should be needled. They call this correct conservative surgery, because if the posterior capsule is extracted, the support and anatomical equilibrium of the eye are said to be lost, and vitreous is likely to escape, which surrenders the integrity of the organ. In reply let me ask them: (1) What happens to this function and support when the posterior capsule is needled, and vitreous engages the tear and occupies the anterior chamber? (2) Is the jeopardising of an eye to infection for a second time, even when safeguarded, practically free from risks, when faced with the evidence brought against it by some of the "Masters of Europe" who are capsule-laceration operators, viz. Deverux-Marshall Trousseau, Panas, and De-Gama-Pinto? (3) Will the Indian submit to two separate operations, especially if the first one is for all practical purposes a failure? (4) Can any of them claim that when a dicission is performed, the needle always penetrates the capsule and it only, and does not, in a varying degree, churn up the vitreous and mix it with lens debris which may rekindle an old inflammatory trouble? (5) Can the transparency of the posterior capsule be always relied on? To each of these I unhesitatingly say "No." We might now turn the tables and ask our opponents, are they not striving for an advantage at too great a risk, and violating the essential conservatism of correct surgery, and to follow up their dicissions for years to prove the absence of remote complications.

ONE OPERATION, NOT TWO, AND BETTER VISION.

This function of the posterior capsule is of mushroom growth; exclude sepsis and eschew such sentimentality. The posterior capsule is not needed when once the lens, for which structure it alone existed, has been extracted, except to add yet another to the already too numerous post-operative procedures so necessary to the capsule-laceration operation, but each one, especially dicission, supporting the other as an open confession not only of the incompleteness, but the inferiority of this operation when compared with extraction in the capsule. These two operations might be aptly compared to the treatment of a cyst, one in which the contents are extracted but the sac is left behind to refill, (capsule, requiring dicission) or to slowly heal by granulations, (lens debris and post-operative Iritis); and the other, when the entire sac is removed and healing occurs, my first intention, (Intra-capsular). To sum this up:—The object of both operations is to restore sight; in one the capsule-laceration, this is frequently followed by Iritis and after-cataract; or in other words, to remedy one disease you at times produce another which requires vigorous treatment with atropine and mercury, and yet another demanding a subsequent needling or some severer surgical interference; whereas in the other operation, the intra-capsular, sight is restored with one operation only and with a shorter period of convalescence.

Visual results:—A glance at tables B and C, which speak for themselves, will prove that not only is there a higher percentage of "good vision" but it is more acute. Table B compares the results of two well known surgeons, Smith and Herbert. Tabel C represents 100 cases of double cataracts operated on by me, one eye by the intra-capsular method, and the other with laceration of the capsule; in this you will observe that 53 per cent. of the former series possess vision from 6-6 to 6-12 against 18 per cent. in the latter. Vision below 6-60 is 5 per cent. and 10 per cent. respectively.

TABLE B.

Operation.	Variety of operation.	Nos. operated on	Successes.	Partial success.	Failures.
Smith	... Intra-capsular	2,616	99·27	0·38	0·34
Herbert	... Capsule-laceration.	1,262	92·1	6·2	1·7

TABLE C.

Variety of Operation.	Nos. operated on	Visual results. 6-6	6-8	6-12	6-18	6-24	6-36	6-60	Below 6-60, counting fingers.	Vision lost.
Intra-capsular	100	27	13	13	16	15	6	4	5	1
Capsule laceration	100	4	3	11	20	18	19	13	10	2*

* (Includes one panophthalmitis due to lachrymal disease.)

Disadvantages:—Our opponents attribute these mainly to the frequency of vitreous escape with its supposed immediate and remote evil consequences, viz: Impaired vision, increased septic infection, and retinal detachment. That escapes are more frequent, especially with some beginners, I admit, but as this depends on so many preventible factors, especially a proper selection of cases, the location of the incision, and the personal equation, it is considerably reduced with experience; moreover this disproportion would not be so marked if our opponents included in their figures those vitreous incarcerations and prolapses after-dicission operations, especially if this was resorted to as often as it should be done. Knapp needles most of his cases.

VISION NOT IMPAIRED.

Impaired vision:—To disprove this I would ask you to closely study the totals given in Table D which represent the results of both operations, as obtained by four different surge

cations has been dismissed.—A letter from Sir Frank Swettenham, suggesting that we should "lay aside hypocrisy" and "leave the opium Consumer in peace," is published by the "Times" and referred to in a leading article.

Chile.—The Chancery of the German Legation has been burned, and the Chancellor found murdered.

Congo State.—The Belgian Cabinet has prohibited for four years the traffic in firearms and ammunition with the natives in certain districts.—The United States Government has informed Belgium that radical changes of administration are required.

Egypt.—The Khedive opened the Esneh barrage on Tuesday.

France.—Deputies are urging the Government to press forward certain measures in view of the approaching elections.—There was a debate last week on the unrest in St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Germany.—Great floods have been caused by a sudden thaw.

Italy.—The Minister of Education has promised that Messina University shall be restored.—The Chamber is about to be dissolved.

Morocco.—The French Mission has been well received by the new Sultan at Fez.—France and Germany have come to a definite agreement regarding their status and action in Morocco.

Persia.—The chief of the Bakhtiari at Ispahan declares that he will march against the capital.—Revolutionary disturbances have broken out at several points.

Sweden.—Both Chambers have passed the Bill establishing universal suffrage and proportional representation.

The Near East.—Turkey, in reply to the Russian proposal of a settlement with Bulgaria, is believed to have suggested the liquidation of the whole war indemnity which she owes to Russia. The arrangement of the details is believed to be assured. The Bulgarian troops have been withdrawn from the Turkish frontier and the reservists disbanded.

Aeronautics.—Mr. Wilbur Wright is giving instruction in flying at Pau, where he has had a long conversation with Mr. Balfour. He and his brother will visit England next month.

Sporting.—The International Rugby Board has passed a resolution against any cash allowances to players.—Dr. W. G. Grace took a successful part in a golf tournament, Cricketers v. Press, on Tuesday.—The Northern Games have been held in Sweden.—Several leading doctors protest against long races for boys.

Obituary.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Hume; Mr. Hy. Ffennell; Sir C. Gibbons, Mr. H. R. Fox Bourne; Mr. W. R. M. Wynne; Major-General Sotheby; Lieutenant-Colonel Skipwith and Brewster; Major W. H. Orr; Captain W. A. L. Lethbridge; Prebendary A. Hodges; Mr. A. Pears; Capt. W. C. Seton; Mr. J. L. Molloy; Mr. C. Conder; Senor F. de Navarro; M. Catulle Mendes; M Coquelin cadet; and Dr. Stoker.—"Times"

ACTOR'S SUICIDE.

Mr. Charles Warner's Tragic End.

New York, Feb. 12.

Mr. Charles Warner, the well-known actor, whose fame is equally familiar in London and in New York, committed suicide in his room in the Hotel Seymour here last night.

A cheque for £130 to pay funeral and other expenses was pinned to his coat, while the following extraordinary note was picked up near the body.

I have been hounded to death by liars, thieves, and blackmailers. The principal rogue was a criminal lawyer who fooled me out of thousands and thousands, and is in prison. God bless you all! God bless you! God bless you at Lent! Oh, my dear ones! Oh, my beloved!

The actor, after writing this note, stood on a chair, fastened a leather strap round his neck, threw the strap over the door, slammed the door, and kicked away the chair. When discovered he had been dead two hours.

For months past Mr. Warner's behaviour had attracted attention at the Lambs' Club, where he would sit at a table for hours and talk to himself. He believed himself the victim of persecution, and that a gang of conspirators was seeking to prevent him from appearing upon the stage. The lawyer mentioned in the note states that he did not know Mr. Warner.

It is believed that the actor was driven insane by the oft-repeated performances of the same play "Drink." Some time ago he wrote a letter to the "World" saying that when he acted the part of the drunkard an irresistible craving for drink overcame him.

His son, Mr. Harry Warner, who is playing in "The Battle," one of the most successful plays of the season, when told that something was wrong, hurried from his dressing-room at the Savoy Theatre to his father's hotel, where the sad news was broken to him.

HIS GREAT ROLE.

Charles Warner was the son of a successful provincial actor, and was born at Kensington in 1846. Intended for the profession of architect, he was placed with an uncle, but ran away at the age of seventeen and joined a stock company of actors at Hanley, in the Potteries. Here he secured, at any rate, a sound training in work, playing no fewer than thirteen parts in one week for a remuneration of eighteen shillings.

His early experiences in London were not of the happiest, but he persevered, and success came eventually Mr. Bateman, after seeing him in comedy, gave him the part of Jingle in "Pickwick," a role in which he succeeded Irving, and he played for three years subsequently with Samuel Phelps at Drury Lane in Shakespeare and the classic drama. Next, the played the lead in Shakespeare at Sadler's Wells.

His greatest role was undoubtedly Coupeau in "Drink," a part which he played all over the world and which is regarded by many as one of the finest impersonations of the last century. It caused a sensation at the time and will always be associated with the name of Charles Warner.

Mr. Warner was a many-sided actor, and good in everything he undertook. He was the "heavy man" when required heavy treatment, but he also shone in comedy light and broad. He was the creator of Charles Middlewick in "Our Boys," and his Charles Surface in "The School for Scandal" was a very finished performance—it has been said that it had few equals.

Mr. Warner had not been seen much in London lately. His last important role was in "Leah Kleschna," when he shared the honours of the acting with Miss Lena Ashwell, and two or three years ago she appeared in a condensed version of "Drink" at the Coliseum. He was the father of Miss Grace Warner, who played Juliet to his Romeo during an Australian tour.

Miss Harriet Evans, sixty-eight years of age, concerning whose death an inquest was held at Hackney, was said to have been a confirmed man-hater. "She was so much against men that she would not have a coin with the King's head on it," her landlady said. "If one was given to her she would throw it into the fire. She would deal only in money bearing Queen Victoria's head." Miss Evans went to the office of a newspaper some time ago, but refused to enter it until a woman was sent to transact business with her. An advertisement for apartments which she published stipulated that there should be no man in the house. She even declined to receive letters because the stamps bore the King's head. A verdict of natural Death was returned.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO BERLIN.

Enthusiastic Reception.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra, with their suite (including Lord Crewe, as Minister in Attendance, Lord Althorp, Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Howe, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen) left Victoria Station for Dover on Feb. 8 on their way to Berlin. Their Majesties reached Dover at 12-30 p.m. and at once went on board the royal yacht "Alexandra," which sailed for Calais. At Calais thir Majesties had a very cordial reception, and after a brief stay left by special train for Berlin.

The King and Queen arrived in Berlin at eleven o'clock on Feb. 9. Their Majesties were received at the Lehrter Station by the Emperor and Empress, the Crown Prince and Princess, and all the Princess and Princesses.

The station was beautifully decorated, and there was a huge concourse of people. The weather was very fine. A procession was formed, and the Imperial and Royal party, headed by a squadron of the 1st Dragoon Guards (King Edward's Regt.), mounted on splendid brown horses and with their black and white pennants fluttering from their lances, crossed the Alsen Bridge over the Spree and emerged through the Alsen Strasse on to the Konigsplatz, the handsomest square in Berlin.

The King and the Emperor occupied the first carriage, while on either side rode General von Kessel, Commanding the Guards Corps on the right and Baron von Reichsach, Master of the Horse, on the left. In the second carriage were the Queen and the Empress, with Count Rothkirch von Trach, Commanding the Gardes du Corps Regt., riding on the right of the carriage, and Major-Gen. von Boehn, Commander of Berlin, on the left.

The escort was furnished by the bodyguard squadron of the Garde du Corps, all picked men of herculean proportions, striking figures with glittering steel helmets, surmounted by the Prussian Eagle, and dark burnished cuirasses fastened over their grey overcoats, wearing huge top-boots, and carrying lances.

The route from the station to the Brandenburg Gate was lined by the Veteran Societies wearing tall hats and frock-coats with tri-colour sashes, while each section carried its own banner. The procession crossed the Konigsplatz, where the Reichstag and the sandstone building of the General Staff are situated, and which contains imposing statues of Bismarck, Moltke, and Roon, executed very appropriately in black bronze, white-marble, and red granite, expressing the black, white and red of Imperial Germany. In the middle is the lofty gilt column of Victory.

Passing along the Alley of Victory, bounded on either hand by statues of the Emperor's ancestors on the Throne of Prussia and in the Electorate of Brandenburg, the "cortege" reached the Charlottenburger Chaussee, which runs in a straight line to Unter den Linden. From here the visitors caught sight of the Brandenburg, Gate, bright with its decorations and could see down the serried ranks of eager spectators, the waving banners within the Brandenburg Gate, and the flash of arms.

ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

At the Pariser Platz the Royal visitors were welcomed by the city authorities, and the Chief Burgomaster of Berlin, Herr Kirschner, read the following address:—

"The capital of the German Empire offers to your Majestys a most respectful and most hearty welcome. Your Majesty't visit to our city affords us true pleasure. We think on this day with particular gratification of the kinship between the English and German people, of the many personal ties of friendship between individuals of the two nations, and o the close bond of relationship which connects their Royal houses.

"We are keenly alive to the many common interests which subsist between the two nations, in the field of intellect as of economics, in science and art as in industry and commerce. It is with satisfaction that we recall how often the British and German people have in the past striven for the like aims. We believe, we confidently hope, that in the future also the two peoples will join in the endeavour to maintain peace and to promote the cause of civilisation.

"In the name of the Municipality, I thank your Majesty for permitting us also the honour and pleasure of welcoming your Majesty to our council hall. I sincerely trust that your Majesty may have a happy and pleasurable sojourn within the walls of the city of Berlin; and I pray the Almighty who rules the hearts of men and the destinies of nations that the days which your Majesty, as the guest of our august Emperor and King, will pass in our city may be rich in blessing to the two Royal houses rich in blessing to the two peoples, and rich in blessing to the whole of humanity."

THE KING'S REPLY.

The King, who had listened with grave attention, replied in the following words, the excellence of his German pronunciation being particularly remarked:—

"I thank you very much for your cordial words of greeting. I have been much pleased by the extremely friendly reception which has been prepared for me here." (Here his Majesty indicated the Emperor with a wave of his hand.) "I shall be pleased to see you again to-morrow in the Rathaus.

While Herr Kirschner was welcoming the King, Dr. Reicke led forward twelve girls, all dressed alike in dark blue dresses and white fur boas and muffs, with large hats trimmed with white feathers. Each carried a beautiful bouquet of red Malmaison carnations. One of them, Fraulein Margaret Heck, presented a bouquet to the Queen, who thanked her heartily. This interesting scene was witnessed by a vast concourse of spectators packed together on two huge stands, which alone accommodated upwards of 2,000 persons, and many hundreds more who occupied the remaining parts of the square and every point of view on the adjoining buildings. Even the roofs were black with sightseers, who had climbed to heights and risked their limbs to get a glimpse of the procession.

In one corner of the square, by special permission of the police authorities, several hundred members of the British colony in Berlin had been accommodated with standing room, where they could witness the formal welcome of their Sovereign by the Berlin city fathers. When the Royal coach passed through the Brandenburg Gate their enthusiastic "hurrahs" completely drowned the German "hochs," and testified that their patriotic enthusiasm has not been diminished by residence in foreign parts. Among them were three Indians in native costume with white turbans and red cloaks.

In the background a distinguished group of foreign diplomatists stationed in Berlin, headed by the French Ambassador, M. Jules Cambon, a brother of the French Ambassador in London, had witnessed the scene from the windows of the French Embassy, on the north side of the square.

Leaving the Pariser Platz, the Royal procession moved slowly along the central avenue of Unter den Linden, generally reserved for pedestrians. This magnificent street consists of four parallel avenues, two paved with asphalt for carriage traffic, one for pedestrians, and one for riders. The pavements and the central avenues are flanked by four rows of lime trees (linden), from which the street obtains its name. Their wintry bareness was relieved by the floral decorations in which they were encircled.

Passing the Adlon and Bristol Hotels, the Prussian Ministry of Education, and the Russian Embassy on the right and the Prussian Ministry of the Interior and the American Embassy on the left, the Royal coach crossed the Friedrichstrasse amid the cheers of the onlookers who occupied the balconies of the Cafe Bauer and several adjoining hotels and restaurants.

ALARMING INCIDENT.

Just after the royal carriages had crossed the drawbridge which leads to the little island on which the Imperial palace is situated an alarming incident occurred. The horses drawing the coach in which the Queen, the Empress, and Princess Victoria Luise were seated took fright at the thunder of the Royal salute of 101 guns in the, garden opposite the palace, and plunged and became temporarily unmanageable. The horses of two of the outriders in front were also frightened by the guns, and kicked and plunged, effectually stopping the procession, while the King's coach, some way ahead, with the first half of the escort of Dragoons, went on its way towards the palace.

Little Princess Victoria Luise, the Emperor's daughter, sitting with her back to the horses, repeatedly put her head out of the window to watch the frantic efforts of the drivers and the postillions to calm the horses and continue the journey, and she could be seen laughingly reassuring Queen Alexandra, and making reports of the efforts of the servants to control the horses.

The spectators were divided in their attention between the Queen, who was mechanically raising her bouquet to her face, and King Edward's State coach, which by this time had proceeded almost to the bridge crossing the arm of the Spree outside the palace. "If the Emperor sees this we shall see things," said a German spectator, but the Emperor did not see. The first coach continued its journey, the King still saluting, and the Kaiser keenly impassive. After several minutes' delay the coach of the Queen and the Empress was driven back into line, and the procession resumed its progress.

Then the Royal carriages moved across the great square and disappeared through the great gateway of the Kaiser's residence into the palace courtyard. Here the King alighted while the military guard of honour presented arms; bugles were blown and drums beaten. The King and the Kaiser awaited the arrival of the second coach, containing the Queen and the Empress, and assisted the two Royal ladies to descend the steps from their somewhat lofty and inaccessible vehicle. With great ceremony the King and Queen were then conducted in solemn procession up the staircase and along the beautifully decorated corridors of the palace to the apartments which they will occupy during their visit.

THE QUEEN'S APARTMENTS.

Describing these apartments, the correspondent of the "Daily Chronicle" says:—Thanks to the courtesy of the Kaiser's Lord Chamberlain, I have been permitted to inspect the suites of rooms to be occupied by the King and Queen in the Schloss. The Queen's rooms, six in number, look out on the north side. In front is the beautiful Lustgarten backed by the impressive and beautiful Grecian facade of the old museum. To the right rises the new cathedral, and to the left the venerable Zeughaus, the "Tower" of Berlin.

The Queen's apartments are approached through the Rittersaal, beautifully panelled in satinwood and hung with battle pictures, every one of which is a masterpiece. It is hoped that the Queen's eyes will not scan these pictures too closely, for one of them represents the storming of the Doppeler trenches, where the Prussian troops defeated the Danish forces, but this was more than forty years ago, and there has been time for the wounds to heal. Another famous canvas is Camphausen's picture of Frederick the Great standing beside the dead body of his famous lieutenant, Count Schwerin. We pass through the "Red" and the "Green" Chambers, where, by the way, roaring wood fires are blazing. Both rooms contain numerous battle scenes of considerable merit, one of the most impressive being Bleibtreu's "After Sedan." Another, the meeting of the old Kaiser and Crown Prince Frederick after Koniggratz. Both these rooms are brilliant in gold in the high rococo style.

From these rooms we enter those specially set aside for the Queen. There is first the "Pillar" Room with a Bechstein piano which the Empress has ordered to be placed there for the Queen. Then comes the Queen's reception room panelled in frescoes with classical subjects; then her drawing room hung with green silk damask made as homely and pleasant as possible. Danish books on manifold subjects are scattered about with the portraits of those she loves in prominent places.

Adjoining is the Queen's study and writing room. Her father's portrait is here, and one of Queen Victoria. On the Queen's writing-table are photographs of the King and the Prince of Wales, gifts to the Kaiser, which his Majesty had removed from his own table to have placed here. In fact, all through these charming rooms one could not help coming across numerous little acts of this description, the Kaiser wishing to show that not only are his guests the King and Queen of England, but his friends and very near and dear relations. There is even a picture of King Edward as a baby to the Queen's right when she sits at her desk. There is wonderful old ormolu clock of Frederick the Great's time, which plays a concerto of flutes at sunrise and sunset.

In the Queen's bedroom are books in English and Danish, and a delightful picture of Albert Edward, Prince of Wales.

The King's rooms face west, looking out on the national monument erected in memory of the first Emperor. His working room is panelled in oak with valuable Gobelins, second only to those at Windsor in beauty and costliness. On his writing table is a beautiful portrait of the late Empress Frederick, and another of Queen Victoria. Hanging near the window is an ivory carving of the Kaisers famous picture concerning the "Yellow Peril," while scattered about are valuable Renaissance bronzes from the Kaiser's own apartments. His Majesty's bedroom is in a quiet and subdued style with green silk damask hangings.

THE CHARM OF THE QUEEN.

While the cheers for the King and the Kaiser were of a hearty description, their volume redoubled when the Queen and the Empress came in view. The Queen won the hearts of the Berliners immediately. As she was passing, with the Empress, along the platform to the waiting-room, she caught sight of the stalwart figures of the Emperor's six sons standing stiffly at the salute. She stopped, kissed and shook hands with them all, from the Crown Prince, in his glittering Cuirassier uniform, down to the little Prince Joachim, who was wearing the uniform of a simple lieutenant of the Guards. As her carriage came to a halt in the Pariser Platz abreast of the carriage in which were seated King Edward and the Emperor, a constant stream of admiring comments could be heard from the crowd. "Isn't she sweet!" exclaimed one Berliner, and from another came the remark; "How young she looks!"

STATE BANQUET.

The State banquet to the King and Queen on the occasion of their visit to Berlin took place on Feb. 9 in the White Hall, a magnificent saloon, the walls and ceiling of which are decorated with the arms of the Hohenzollerns in their respective capacities of Counts of Nuremberg.

The invited guests numbered 220, and they took their places prior to the Royal party. The latter guests rose and bowed low. The Kaiser took the Queen to the table and the King the Empress. The King and the Kaiser sat side by side, the Empress being on the right of the King and Queen Alexandra on the left of the Emperor. Prince Bulow sat opposite the King. A large red canopy was placed above the Royal table. Each royal personage was attended by two Court officials, one in scarlet coat, white breeches, white silk stockings, and buckled shoes, and the other in a blue coat, richly decorated with gold and silver braid, red breeches, pink stockings, and buckled shoes. The band played British airs such as "Home, Sweet Home," "The Blue Bells of Scotland" and "The British Grenadiers." The toasts were proposed after the fourth course, and all stood during the speeches.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The Kaiser, speaking in German, said:—

"It is a sincere pleasure and satisfaction for the Empress, myself, and my whole house to offer a most cordial welcome to your Majesty and her Majesty the Queen, in my capital and residence of Berlin and in this old castle of my forefathers. Ancient traditions and close ties of relationship unite us, and our various meetings have ever been to me a source of special satisfaction.

"Hardly more than a year ago the Empress and myself, as your Majesty's guests, had the privilege of spending memorable days in the venerable Castle of Windsor. We hope that your Majesties also will enjoy yourselves with us, and that your stay, which is unfortunately but brief, will leave only pleasant recollections behind.

"The Empress and I are most particularly pleased that her Majesty, our dear aunt, heightens the brilliance of these festive days by the charm of her winning and amiable presence. We are especially grateful to her that she has not shrunk from the northern winter journey in order to afford us by her coming to Berlin a proof of her feelings of kinsmanship.

"Your Majesty may be assured that, with me, my capital and residence of Berlin and the whole German Empire see in your Majesty's presence a token of the friendly sentiments which induced your Majesty to pay this visit. The German people greets the Ruler of the mighty British world-empire with the respect due to him, and perceives in the visit a new pledge for the future peaceful and friendly development of the relations between our two countries. I know how much our wishes for the preservation and strenghtening of peace are in accord, and I can offer your Majesty no better welcome than the expression of the firm conviction that your Majesty's visit will contribute to the realisation of these our wishes.

In giving voice to the hope that the vast empire over which your Majesty rules may continue to prosper and flourish, I pledge my glass to the health of your Majesty and her Majesty the Queen."

THE KING'S REPLY.

Speaking also in German, the King replied as follows:—

"In the name of the Queen as well as for myself I beg to express to your Majesty our warmest thanks for the words of welcome with which your Majesty has jus greeted us, and no less for the reception, as friendly as it was brilliant, which your Majesty and her Majesty the Empress, as well as your Majesty's entire house and your capital and residence accorded to us to-day.

"Although I have the most pleasant recollections of my repeated visits to Kiel, Wilhelmshohe, or Kronberg, it is a particular satisfaction to me that it was possible for the Queen to accompany me during my present visit, and that we were able to pay it in this ancient castle of your Majesty's forefathers, in the midst of your capital and residence of Berlin. I need hardly say that neither of us has forgotten the kind visit of your Majesty and her Majesty the Empress to Windsor.

"With regard to the aim and desired result of my visit, your Majesty's has given eloquent expression to my own feelings, and I can therefore only repeat that our coming purposes not only to recall before the world the close ties of relationship between our two houses but also aims at the strengthening of the friendly relations between our two countries and thus at the preservation of the general peace towards which all my endeavours are directed.

"With the wish that the prosperous development of your Majesty's entire empire may also continue in the future, I raise my glass to the health of your Majesty, her Majesty the Empress, and your house."

After the banquet the King and the Kaiser and the other guests remained in the adjoining chambers in animated conversation until a late hour.

HONOURS CONFERRED.

The Emperor has conferred the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle upon Sir William Goschen, British Ambassador in Berlin. The decoration was presented to his Excellency by Herr von Schoen, who called at the Embassy for the express purpose.

His Majesty has conferred the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle on Lord Althorp, the Lord Chamberlain, and on Sir Charles Hardinge, Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; the first class of the Red Eagle on Earl Howe, Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, and the second class of the same Order on Count de Salis, Councillor of the British Embassy; the first class of the Order of the Crown on Earl Granville, Lord-in-Waiting to the King, and Sir James Reid, Physician to the King, and the second class of the same Order on Col. Streatfeild, Equerry to his Majesty.

The Emperor has presented his portrait to the Earl of Crewe, Minister in Attendance, and photographs of himself to Admiral Sir Day Bosanquet, Lieutenant-Colonel Ponsonby, the Countess of Antrim, and the Hon. Charlotte Knollys.

Herr Kieschner, the chief burgomaster, has received the following telegram from the Lord Mayor of London:—

"The City of London seizes this happy and propromising occasion to renew the expression of its hearty feelings, looking back on the kind visit of the members of the Berlin Municipal Administration two years ago."

SOCIALIST DISTURBANCES.

The reception of the King and Queen was somewhat marred by Socialist disturbances in Berlin. A correspondent writes:—

The Socialists, marching along the streets, singing revolutionary songs, attacked tramcars and omnibuses that were flying English and German flags in honour of the festive occasion. Huge obstacles were thrown across the streets and tramcars were stopped, while the Socialist mob swarmed over them, tearing off the flags and throwing then into the street and trampling them in the mud. Drivers, conductors, and passengers alike attempted to resist the outrages, but were roughly handled and beaten, and in some cases were severely injured. Over twenty tramcars were thus stopped and attacked. An equal number of omnibuses proceeding from the centre of the city to the northern districts were held up by the Socialist mob, who swarmed up the steps and along the top seats, tearing off the flags. The same scenes repeated themselves at each street corner.

The first encounter of the Socialists with the police occurred in the northern part of the city, and ended in the rout of the Socialists. Another body of Socialists, which advanced from the east and south towards the centre of the city, reached the Wilhelmplatz opposite Prince Bulow's official residence. Here they attacked the Hotel Kaiserhof, tore down the flags adorning its exterior, and fought the police who hurried to disperse them. A sharp encounter ensued in the vicinity entered the White Hall in procession, preceded by sixteen Court officials, and as they came in the of the Kaiserhof, and terminated in the flight of the Socialists.

Other bodies of Socialists, who were striving to reach Unter den Linden to demonstrate during the progress of the Royal procession fought the police in the Taubenstrasse, Mohrenstrasse, Maaerstrasse, and Canonierstrasse, all situated in the centre of the city, and within a few hundred yards of Unter den Linden. Here, as elsewhere the mob attacked vehicles carrying flags, tore flags from building, smashed windows, and assaulted those who endeavoured to resist them. One bookseller in the Gensdarmenmarkt, also in the centre of the city, who attempted to protect his flags from the rioters, was thrown to the ground, trampled under foot, and severely injured, and was left lying unconscious.

Time after time the mob made dangerous rushes towards Unter den Linden, intending first, to interrupt the royal procession, and subsequently to destroy the decorations. No fewer than eighteen sharp struggles with the police occurred in different parts of the city. The police used the flat sides of their swords with which to beat back the mobs. The troops marching back from the route of the procession to their barracks were molested, obstructed, and mocked by the crowds. In Kochstrasse the marching troops literally had to force their way through the obstructing masses, who finally gave way and allowed them to pass. The cavalry marching along the Markgrafenstrasse were obstructed by crowds, who shrieked and yelled with the intention of frightening the horses. Many animals shied restively and several troopers were thrown. Officers driving past in their motor cars and carriages were hooted and pelted with mud and stones.

THE KING AT THE RATHAUS.

On Feb. 10 King Edward, accompanied by the members of his suite and the gentlemen specially attached to his Majesty during his stay, proceeded in a motor car to the Berlin Rathaus. A large crowd, which had assembled in the Konigstrasse, gave the King a most cordial reception. The house along the route were profusely decorated, and flags were stretched across the street bearing the words "Welcome" and "God Save the King."

The magnificent rooms of the Rathaus had been artistically decorated to show off their fine proportions, and they glittered in the light of numerous electric lamps. The reception took place in the Banquet Hall, where a small table loaded with beautiful flowers bore the "Ehrenwein"—1868 Steinberger Kabinett—and a golden goblet taken from the Markische Museum. Fraulein Johanna Kirschner, the youngest daughter of the Chief Burgomaster, stood ready to present the cup to the King. The gallery of the hall was filled with the ladies of the Municipal Councillors. At the invitation of the City the Aldermen and Municipal Councillors, the chief administrative officers, and the leading members of the mercantile community had assembled to meet his Majesty. There also attended the members of the Chamber of Commerce and over fifty representatives of the Press.

King Edward was received by Herr Kirschner, the Chief Burgomaster, who was accompanied by Burgomaster Reicke, Herr Michelet, Chairman of the Municipal Council, and Herr Cassel, the Deputy Chairman. His Majesty was then conducted to the Banqueting Hall, on entering which he was greeted with the song "Gott grusse Dich," sung by a glee choir.

The Chief Burgomaster then addressed the King as follows:—"Your Majesty will permit me to express here my respectful and cordial thanks for your Majesty's acceptance of the invitation to the Rathaus. I beg your Majesty to accept from the hand of the daughter of a German citizen a draught of German wine."

The King then drank from the proffered cup, and replied:—"I thank you, Herr Burgomaster, for giving me the opportunity of expressing my gratitude for the splendid reception accorded me yesterday, and of seeing this beautiful Rathaus. I am very pleased to come again to Berlin. It is my greatest wish that the best relations may always obtain between the two countries."

His Majesty's speech was received with cheers.

A number of gentlemen were presented to the King by the Chief Burgomaster. His Majesty conversed with, among others, Professor Koch and Prince Bulow. In the meantime the choir sang several folk-songs.

His Majesty was than conducted through the decorated rooms, and on the return of the party to the Banqueting Hall Herr Michelet called for cheers for the King, which were given with enthusiasm.

AT THE BRITISH EMBASSY.

The King, accompanied by an equerry, proceeded to the British Embassy in one of the Emperor's motor cars flying the royal ensign. His Majesty had a most cordial reception from the crowd lining Unter den Linden.

King Edward received a deputation chosen by the British Colony to present a loyal address to his Majesty. The deputation, which was introduced by the British Ambassador, consisted of the following gentlemen resident in Berlin:—Mr. J. Louth, the Rev. J. H. Fry (British Chaplain), Mr. Steffen (British Pro-Consul), Mr. J. W. Blackburn, Mr. M. Blackburn, Professor Delmer (of Melbourne, English Lector at the University of Berlin), Mr. J. A. Ford, Mr. A. F. P. Hayman, Mr. J. H. Holmes, Mr. J. E. Kershaw, Dr. Roman, Mr. H. W. Twiss, Mr. R. Waugh, and Mr. Johnson. Sir Edward Goschen introduced each gentleman by name to the King who presented them to the Queen. His Majesty conversed with them and inquired what length of time the various members had been in Berlin. To Mr. Louth he remarked that wonderful progress had been made in the city since his last visit.

Mr. Louth then read and presented the handsomely illuminated address, which was as follows:—

May it please your Majesty, we, the undersigned, the deputed representatives of your Majesty's loyal subjects in Berlin, respectfully beg leave to add our voices to the chorus of welcome which has greeted your Majesty on your entry into this city. We esteem it a great privilege to have been permitted to appear before you to-day and thus to have been given the opportunity of assuring you of the loyalty and devotion felt for your Majesty by all the members of our community—devotion none the less deep and heartfelt that it is our lot to live out of your Majesty's dominions. Your Majesty's gracious sympathy for your subjects in Berlin, on the occasion of your visit when Prince of Wales twenty-five years ago, is still held in grateful remembrance, for it was principally to your Majesty's kind influence and initiative that we owe our beautiful church in the Royal Garden of Monbijou—a lasting memorial of her Majesty the Empress Frederick. We humbly thank your Majesty, in the name of our fellow-residents, for having been graciously pleased to receive this deputation, and we pray God that your Majesty and our gracious and beloved Queen Alexandra may be spared in health and happiness for many years to come."

The King made the following reply:—

"It is with great pleasure that I have listened to the dutiful address which you have presented to me on behalf of my loyal subjects in Berlin, and I warmly appreciate your good wishes for the Queen and myself which it contains. I have not forgotten the occasion to which you have alluded, when I came here twenty-five years ago, and I rejoice to think that I was able on that occasion, with the support of my sister, the Empress Frederick, to help to promote the building of the English Church which you now possess in Berlin, and which was till then sorely needed. The hearty and enthusiastic welcome which the Queen and I have met with in Berlin will surely find a grateful echo among my people on the other side of the North Sea, and will conduce to the consolidation of friendly feelings between them and the German people, for whose culture and progress in the realms of art, music, and science we all have a sincere and warm admiration. You who reside in this fine capital can do much to convince the Germans among whom you live of the sincerity of our friendship towards them, and I know that I can reckon upon your doing your utmost in this sense. It has been a great pleasure to meet you here to-day, and I again thank you for your loyal address.

To the British Chaplain, who expressed the hope that their Majesties would be able to visit the English Church to inspect the memorial brasses to the Empress Frederick and Queen Victoria, the King replied that he would very much like to do so. He would make a note of it, and would come if time permitted. The deputation then withdrew. Luncheon was taken at the Embassy.

THE STATE BALL.

In the afternoon the King and Queen visited the Kaiserin-Friedrich Institute, after which Queen Alexandra drove straight back to the Castle. The King, however, gave a practical demonstration of his interest in the growth and development of the city by driving back by a roundabout route.

The grand State Ball in honour of King Edward and Queen Alexandra took place in the evening in the White Hall of the Castle. A large number of guests were invited, and the scene in the Hall when all had assembled by nine o'clock was one of dazzling brilliance.

The Royal procession to the ball-room was headed by the King and the Empress, and they were followed by the Emperor and Queen Alexandra. Then came the Crown Prince and Princess Henry of Prussia, Prince Henry and the Crown Princes, Prince Eitel Friedrich and Princess Friedrich Leopold, Prince Friedrich Leopold and Princess Eitel Friedrich, Prince August Wilhelm and Princes Adolf of Schaumburg Lippe, Prince Oscar and Princess August Wilhelm, Prince Joachim and Princess Albert of Holstein-Glucksburg, Prince Hohenzollern and Princess Karl Hohenzollern, Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein and Princess Victoria Margareta of Prussia, Prince Albert of Holstein Glucksburg and Princess Olga Elizabeth of Sachsen-Altenburg, Prince Karl Hohenzollern and Princess Maria of Sachsen-Altenburg, Prince Adolf of Schaumburg-Lippe and Princess Adelheid of Holstein-Glucksburg.

The guests also included Prince Bulow, Herr von Schoen, Count Wolff-Metternich, the other members of the Diplomatic Corps with their ladies, and many generals and admirals, a number of Ministers, and the Envoys of the various German States to the Federal Council.

Describing the picturesque proceedings a correspondent writes: At a quarter past nine Black Rods tapped the floor with their wands, twenty pages filed in and took their position to the left of the throne. The procession was opened by three marshals and some of the Castle Guard in their pictures que Frederickian uniform.

The Emperor, who was wearing the full dress uniform of a British Field Marshal, led in Queen Alexandra, robed in a shimmering pale yellow dress the corsage of which was covered with diamonds. On her head was a diamond crown. King Edward, in the claret-coloured tunic of the Hussar Regiment, of which he is honorary colonel, escorted the Empress, who was dressed in ivory silk, with a diamond tiara on her head. The Emperor, with the Queen beside him, sat on the extreme right of the dais. Next to her was the Empress, and then, on the extreme left the King.

Immediately they had taken their seats the band struck up a valse. Two slim Guardsmen, officially appointed as dancers for Court balls and known as "Vortanzer," glided with their partners on to the wide shining space before the Throne and began waltzing in the traditional form which is rigidly prescribed by Court etiquette. A minuet in which four of the Emperor's sons joined came next, and then followed quadrilles and gallops.

During the dancing, which the Royal party watched from the dais, King Edward and the Empress talked with great animation. As the dancing was in progress the Emperor sent for Sir Edward Goschen, the British Ambassador in Berlin, the Earl of Crewe, and Sir Charles Hardinge, and chatted with the two latter for some considerable time.

Supper was served at eleven o'clock.

The King, who had a slight cold, and Queen spent Feb. 11 morning quietly in the Palace in Berlin with the Emperor, and inspected the Imperial stables. Owing to the intense cold of the weather, a projected visit to Potsdam was abandoned.

LUNCH WITH THE 1st DRAGOON GUARDS.

The King, however, kept his appointment to lunch with the officers of the 1st Dragoon Guards, of which he is Colonel-in-Chief.

The King and his party arrived in two white Imperial automobiles. The Royal Standard fluttered from that occupied by the King. At the entrance to the Club Major von Zedlitz, Count Dohna (Divisional commander), and Col. Trench (British Military Attache), greeted his Majesty, who wore a heavy military cape overcoat with a light blue and red Dragoon's cap. The King was escorted up the red-carpeted stairs flanked with palms into the smoking-room of the Casino, an old-fashioned room decorated with oil paintings of officers who fell at Mars-la-Tour in the Franco-Prussian war, at which battle the regiment greatly distinguished itself. In a prominent position was the picture of the Commander of the Regiment at that time, who was also killed on that day. In the room were also a photograph of Queen Victoria, who was Honorary Colonel for twelve years, bearing, the autograph inscription "Zur Erinnerung an die Junitage, 1897," and a signed photograph of the present Prince of Wales. The King was greeted by Prince Hohenzollern and the Officers of the Regiment, and the guests were severally introduced. These included Count Schulenburg, formerly German Military Attache in London, and Baron Stumm, recently First Secretary of the Embassy in London, both former members of the Regiment. The company then proceeded to the mess. The tables were laid round three sides of a square. Behind the Commander's seat is a picture of the battle of Mars-la-Tour, flanked by life-size portraits of William I and II. On the wall near the door is an excellent full-length portrait of the King, presented by his Majesty to the Regiment some years ago. In the corner is a small portrait of Queen Victoria in oils. The table was decorated with the regimental silver and red carnations.

Major von Barensprung, the Officer commanding he Regiment, thanked King Edward for his presence on that occasion, and called for three cheers for his Majesty. The response was very hearty.

King Edward, speaking in German, expressed his pleasure at being with his fine Regiment, which in war, as in peace, had distinguished itself so signally, and which he was convinced would ever do honour to its supreme War Lord. He was especially proud to have taken over the command of the Regiment from his exalted mother, and he hoped that his successor would also be its commander. His Majesty then drank to the health of the Emperor. Towards the end of the lunch he rose again and drank to the health of the officers.

FAREWELLS IN BERLIN.

PARTING WORDS TO THE KAISER.

London, February 13.

The King and Queen left Berlin yesterday afternoon, and are expected at Victoria Station at twenty minutes to six this evening. A gale was raging in the Channel last night, and their Majesties will probably experience a bad crossing from Calais to Dover.

The "excellent effect" of the visit on Anglo-German relations is emphasised in an authorised statement issued to Reuter's Agency in Berlin.

Berlin, February 12.

After an exchange of the most cordial farewells with their hospitable hosts of the past four days, the King and Queen left Berlin for London a few minutes after five this afternoon. It is expected that they will reach Victoria Station at twenty minutes to six to-morrow evening.

Both their Majesties started on the homeward journey in the best of spirits and health. The bronchial irritation which has caused the King some annoyance since Tuesday is much improved.

Although the postponed visit to the Empress Frederick's tombs at Postdam was again abandoned on account of the continued cold weather, the King enjoyed an hour's motor drive with Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia through the Grunewald Forest this morning.

It appears that the circumstantial reports published in Berlin last night as to the King's "examination by a specialist" were wholly misinterpreted The "specialist," who is an ordinary practising physician, was merely received by the King in the presence of Sir James Reid, at the urgent solicitation of a lady belonging to Berlin Court Society.

The simple circumstances of the departure of the King and Queen were in striking contrast with the pomp and pageantry of their arrival. With the exception of half a dozen officers in attendance, there was no military display of any kind. It was for all the world like good friends bidding one another adieu, without intrusion from any quarter.

AT THE STATION.

The King was driven to the Lehrter Station in a motor car with the Kaiser and Prince Henry. The Queen and Kaiserin followed in a second one. Despite the chilly temperature, which was between 12deg. and 16deg. Fahr. throughout the day, and the fact that the newspapers printed practically no details of their Majesties' travelling plans, thousands of people congregated outside the Castle, along the Linden, and around the Station to tender the King and Queen a parting ovation.

As the Royal party disappeared within the

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, FEB. 25, 1909.] [BOMBAY, FEB. 26, 1909.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols... ...	84	1-8	
3 do. Rentes	97 1/4		1-4
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	95 7/8	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities...	82 1/4	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 5/16		1-8
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 5/16		1-8
do. in New York ...	50 5/8		1-4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·20 1/2		1
do. do. do. Berlin....	20·51 1/2	un	chgd
do. do. New York.	4·87 1/2	1-2	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 p.c.	Since	14th Jan.
do Short London Bills	2 3/8		1-8
do. 3 months' sight. Indian Bank Bills	2 1/8		1/8
do. 6 months' sight... 3 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 7/8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	3 1/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	2 7/8	1-4	
do. 7 day Market Loans...	2 7/8	1-4	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) ... 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.
Bar Gold (per oz.).—77s. 9 1. unchgd.
Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady with small buyers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£37,900,000	Inc. £ 9,00,000
Public Deposits	...£14,300,000	Inc. £2,200,000
Other Deposits	...£43,200,000	Inc. £2,000,000
Government Securities	£14,700,000	unchgd £.....
Other Securities	...£33,200,000	Inc. £3,500,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,700,000	Inc. £ 8,00,000

The Bank's Reserve is 43 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Moderate demand.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	... Quiet.
Manchester	... Quiet.
Total Sales	8,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 ,,
Imports	5,000 ,,
Mid-Americans	... 5·03+02
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 1-8 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May	May-June	June-July
4·92	4·92	4·94	4·96	4·97
—01	—01	—01	unchgd	—01
July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
4·98	4·94	4·93	unchgd	4·88
unchgd	+01	unchgd		unchgd

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	21,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	13,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	4,000 ,,
Do to Continent	9,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—9·35 unchgd

Futures—Month of Mar. 9·28—03 } Declined early owing to unfavorable financial condition of Wall Street and advanced later on bull support and short covering.
Do. do. May 9·27—05 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—9 5-16—1-8
Futures—Month of Mar. 9·12—08
Do. do. May 9·35—5
Closing Tone of Spot—Easy.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi, C. I. F., 39 3-8—May-June—London—Done—Canal.
Red Karachi C. I. F.—39—May-June—London—Value—Canal.
Tone of Wheat—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rotario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—Nominal.—Firm.
Barletta Russo.—62 1-2lbs.—38 3-4—Mar.-April—Sellers—Firm.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—39 1-4—Feb.-March—Value—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Cawnpore per 413 lbs., 85 per cent. ex-ship 42 3-4 April-May.—H. A. & D. Sellers—Canal
Brown Cawnpore 39 April-May.—Antwerp—Done—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firm.

Linseed :—

Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-ship 43 5-9 Feb.-Mar.—Hamburg—Done—Canal.
Tone of Linseed.—Easier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—8 1-4+3-16

Sugar :—
German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. Indus 13s. 3d.
Months of Shipment—May-August—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar.—Firm.

Rubber :—
Para Rubber 5s. 3 1/4d. Value.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [26TH FEBRUARY, 1909

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
8 Boxes Gold Bullions, Sovereigns	Rs. 4,30,090 / 37,500	London ...	National Bank.
1 ox Sov.....	52,500	London ...	Chartered Bank.
Gold Bullions ...	76,800		
1 Case Sov	37,500	London ...	Cox & Co.
1 Bundle Sov ...	2,025	Abass	H. S. H. Awazi.
Gold Coins	310		
4 Bundles Rs.....	7,950	Linga	M. E. H. Abdools.
1 Box Sov.....	60,000	London ...	Hongkong Bank.

FINANCIAL.

[illegible]d...2½ per cent, from 14th Jan,
... 8 per cent, „ 28th „
7 per cent. „ 14th „
per cent. „ 28th „
[illegible]at 4 1-2 per cent. per
[illegible]htly firmer ex-
[illegible]anks will buy
[illegible]ght and bills

cannot be placed on better terms before June delivery. There has been a rather better supply to-day especially for April and May. Telegraphic is quoted at 1s. 3 7-8d. and demand at 1s. 3 29-32d. but there is not much enquiry.
Far Eastern rates are steady.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft ...	1s. 3 29-32d.
Credits—3 months' sight ..	1s. 4 1-16d.
Do 6 months' sight...	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	168 3-4
Do 3½ months' sight—Marks	137 3-4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	129
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	170 1-2

Government Paper :—

The Market opened to-day at 93 3-4 for ready and the settlement and closes 1-16 higher. There is very little doing but in the afternoon there were some small buyers, hence the slight improvement. Calcutta market is advised as 93 5-8 ready and 93 3-4 for delivery in a month.

We quote :—

Cash	...	...	Rs.	93·13
1st Settlement	...	...	,,	93·13
2nd Settlement	...	...	,,	93·13

Bullion :—

On Thursday the price of Bar Silver in London fell 1-8 to 23 5-16 for cash and forward delivery and New York was 1-4 lower at 50 5-8. Locally the market opened steady at 5 9 9-16 ex duty and closes firm at 59 5-8. Forward rates are noted below. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	3	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	3	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	59	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	59	11	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	59	13	0

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	5,52,000	.....
Other Deposits	21,95,000	.....
Sundries	32,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	59,000	.....
Other Authorized Securities	.....	50,000
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	3,50,000	.....
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	10,88,000	.....
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	5,04,000
Bullion	3,60,000	.....
Balances with other Banks..	19,000	.....
Sundries	.....	23,000
Cash	14,49,000	.....

Council Bills :—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 60 lakhs the Secretary of State could only place 18·80 lakhs bills at 1s. 3 29-32d., tenderers receiving in full. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday last was 77·50 lakhs. For next week the amount advertised has been reduced to 30 lakhs.

The mail of the 12th February brings £10,600 silver and £60,000 gold for Bombay and £50,000 Silver and £10,000 Gold for Calcutta as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	20,00,000
Bombay	,,	3,740,000
Madras	,,	10,50,000
Total...	Rs.	67,90,000

The mail of the 19th February brings £70,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	15,40,000
Bombay	,,	22,40,000
Madras	,,	33,10,000
Total ...	Rs.	70,90,000

The mail of the 26th February brings £270,000 silver, and £50,000 gold for Bombay and £10,000 Silver and £10,000 Gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	11,00,000
Bombay	,,	3 20,000
Madras	,,	4,63,000
Total...	Rs.	19,83,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	14,185	269,227	145,324
Central India ...	6,824	84,195	30,762
Barsee and Nuggur ...	7,580	57,192	68,514
Berars...	15,780	275,052	264,876
Central Provinces ...	6,893	122,400	190,122
Total Comras...	51,262	779,066	697,898
Dhollera	7,873	66,290	46,871
Broach	9,570	23,112	26,174
Ccompta and Dharwar	1,259	31,377	28,188
Westerns	242	5,905	2,390
Bengals, N.-W. P. ...	5,204	232,315	277,197
Bengals, Rajputana...	3,720	14,920	15,594
Sind	312	9,967	24,850
Persian	192	696	493
American	...	6,037	18,087
Egyptian	192	2,776	2,252
Other Sorts	2	404	155
Totals...	80,228	1,172,086	1,140,109

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week...	80,228	66,871	+13,357
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 25th Feb	1,172,086	1,140,109	+31,957
Shipments for the week Europe	6,690	.....	+6,690
China			
Japan	23,395	1,015	+22,380
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	30,075	1,015	+29,060
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 25th Feb....			
Europe	283,779	2,45,370	+38,409
China	12,721	10,041	+2,680
Japan	293,952	1,91,121	+1,02,731
Coast Ports ...	9,125	15,220	— 6,095
Total ...	599,477	4,61,752	+1,37,725
Afloat in Harbour— Europe	34,287	32,220	+2,067
China	26,656	5,637	+21,019
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 6th Feb. 1909.—7,670 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October to 28th Nov. 1908.—3,105 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	4,00,000
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 25th Feb. 1909	1,172,086
	1,572,086
Shipments from 1st October 1908 to 25th Feb. 1909	5,99,477
	9,72,589
Afloat	60,943
	9,11,646
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up Country by rail	4,21,000
Stock in all hands on 26th February 1909	4,90,646

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The tendency of the Home markets during the past week has been easier, and prices have declined moderately all round. The decline is due to various causes amongst which Wall Street selling in expectation of tariff is said to be the leading movement. Receipts for the week at the U. S. Ports are again small, while Spot Sales in Liverpool, which include a certain amount of "call" cotton, have been fairly large. Possibly futures in Liverpool below 5d. may bring out buyers. At the close the home markers are quiet but steady.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day :—

LIVERPOOL—	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
Spot	5·12	5·03	—·09
Futures, Feb.-Mar.....	5·04	4·92	—·12
Do. Apl.-May.....	5·06	4·94	—·12
NEW YORK—			
Spot.....	9·85	9·65	—·20
Futures, Mar.....	9·51	9·28	—·23
Do. May.....	9·43	9·27	—·21
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot.....	9 7-16	9 5-16	—1-8
Futures, Mar.....	9·42	9·18	—·24
Do. May.....	9·58	9·35	—·23

In the local market, the feature of the week has been the rise in Bengals. Owing to speculative buying for March and May delivery, and to scared shorts covering March, rates for Bengals advanced Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 early in the week, and a fair business was done. Export houses are reportd to have sold back March delivery on the rise, up to Rs. 197 for fine M. G. Prices are now slightly easier at our quotations. Broach has given way about Rs. 2 per candy and is quiet but steady at the close. Other descriptions have been more or less neglected but in the absence of business prices have kept steady and close about Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 higher than last week.

The demand for ready cotton has been small to moderate during the week, neither exporters nor mills being particularly keen buyers. The enquiry has run on Bengals, Khandeish, Broach, Muttia and Oomras for export, while Mills have also taken these descriptions and Barsi-Nugger styles to a small extent. Prices have ruled fairly steady, and though there is still no pressure to sell, holders, for the most part, are meeting the demand.

Receipts have again been fairly large and the total arrivals to date are 32,000 bales in excess of last season. The actual stock of cotton "for sale" at Colaba is, however, comparatively small as a considerable amount of the estimated stock is in the hands of exporters and Mills.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	231/2	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach ...	228	,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	214	,,
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon ...	208	,,
Fine M. G. Khasgaum-Akola ...	205	,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	201	,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	192	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	185/3	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	191	,,
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	195	,,
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	185	,,
Good Westerns	215	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar. ...	229	,,

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	8,000	bales.
Total Imports	30,000	,,

Future Delivery Prices :—

Feb.-March	Mar-Apl.	Apl.-May	May.-June
4·92	4·93	4·94	4·96

unchgd.

June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·97	4·93	4·94	4·90	4·88

unchgd.

Mails :—

The Bombay mails of the 13th instant arrived at Brindisi on the morning of the 25th instant.

FREIGHTS.

The market has been quiet during the past week with little business passing. Rates are unchanged but for forward booking the tendency is rather easier. For February shipment, Genoa and Havre, per s. s. "Berbera," has been done at 15s. to 16s. For Antwerp 11s. to 12s. has been paid. Rates are as under :—

	Seeds.	Cotton. Mar.
Antwerp...	11s.	11s. 6d.
London...	11s.	11s. 6d.
Marseilles and Liverpool.	11s. 6d.	12s.
Hamburg...	12s.	12s.
Dunkirk...	12s.	12s. 6d.
Genoa	12s.	12s. 6d.
Havre	13s.	14s.

For April-May we quote 11s. 6d. to 12s. p. p. For Trieste and Venice 15s. and 15s. 6d. March, and 14s. 6d. and 15s. April-May.

The following steamers are reported as fixed :—
S. S. "Bukhall" by speculators from Karachi, February loading, at 17s. D.-W. basis.
S. S. "Amatoonga," speculators have taken balance cargo at 10s. for London, March loading.
S. S. "Thorn Beech," Rice ports at 21s.
The market closes quiet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market has been dull and declining during the week owing to increasing arrivals and a moderate demand from Home.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	7 6 0	B. T.
April-May	,,	7 12 0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is dull owing to absence of demand. Up-country dealers are bullish in their ideas owing to depleted stocks, but as the danger from frost is now over, prices should follow Home rates which are at a lower level than those ruling here.

We quote :—

Brown Kutni Ready ...	Rs.	6 6 0	B. T.
,, Punjab ,, ...	,,	6 8 0	,,
,, Delhi, April-May ...	,,	7 6 0	R. T.
,, Cawnpore ,, ...	,,	7 3 0	,,
Yellow Guzerat, Mar-April	,,	7 6 0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet owing to a poor demand and prices are easier.

We quote :—

Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs.	45	0 0
Mugges	,,	45	8 0
Yellow Secunderabad ...	,,	50	8 0
,, Hinganghat ...	,,	53	0 0
Black Katni	,,	39	0 0

Poppyseed :—

The market is easier and we quote :—
April-May Rs. 9-12-0 R. T. with little doing.

Castorseed :—

The market has ruled quiet but steady at Rs. 28-8-0 to Rs. 29-0-0 for ready and Rs. 5-15-0 R. T. for March-April.

Cottonseed :—

The market is easier and we quote at the close for ready Rs. 20-12-0.

Nowraseed :—

The nominal rate is Rs. 7-4-0 R. T. but there is nothing doing.

Groundnuts—

The market is quiet and prices are easier. We quote :—
Rs. 39-0-0. to Rs. 39-8-0 for ready.

WHEAT—

This market has ruled firm throughout the week and we quote at the close :—

White Karachi, Ready. ...	Rs	6 15	0
White Delhi Apl-May ...	,,	5 11	6 R. T.
White Pusi Apl.-May Sup....	,,	5 15	0 ,,

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	23,098	cwts.
Linseed	36,432	,,
Rapeseed	16,235	,,
Gingellyseed	20,151	,,
Poppyseed...	3,203	,,
Groundnuts	19,329	,,
Castorseed	26,321	,,
Rice	494,786	,,
Myrabollams	27,221	,,
Cottonseed...	82,766	,,
Mowraseed...	153	,,
Gram	8,316	,,
Joowar	19,176	,,
Maize	5	,,

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market continues quiet with only a small business passing. Prices are easier.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—There is no improvement worth reporting this week and the market remains unchanged.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market is unchanged but some inquiries are being made.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is very dull and the demand from up-country continues very poor. Home prices are steady.

DHOOTIES :—The market is quiet and very little business is being done. Prices at Home show a slightly hardenening tendency.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL :—The Home markets continue to decline which causes much uneasiness on this side and has quite paralized the local market. Dealers show no disposition to work either for raady supplies, or to arrive. Rupee prices are bearly maintained at Rs. 55-8-0 for Copper and Rs. 45-0-0 for Yellow Metal.

COAL.

At present there is very little demand in the market. The dealers, who were in a fix up to now to find an outlet for the stuff arriving under their previous purchases, have been temporarily relieved from their obligations by the shippers. Some demand for freight having sprung up at rice ports, the ships which were to bring here coal of February shipments have been directed there, and thus the February portion of the sales is postponed to later shipments. We quote :—

Powell's Duffryn Cardiff	Rs.	16·0	
Davison's West Hartley	,,	14·8	
Dutton Welsh Hartley	,,	13·4	
Watson's Hartley...	,,	13·4	
Desharghur (Bengal)	,,	12·4	
Seebpore (Bengal)...	,,	12·4	
Heilger's Standard...	,,	11·4	
Dundee (African)	,,	15·0	
Jardine's Navigation	,,	11·4	
Bird's Desharghur...	,,	12·4	
Lawries	,,	13·4	
Shaw's Standard	,,	11·0	

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling to-day in the market for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Swan Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	2	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, Loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	10	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	3	0	0
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	10	0
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit...	3	5	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	3	15	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	8	0
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

SHARES.

The market has kept steady during the week and a little improvement in the state of the Yarn Market has somewhat improved the prices of mill shares. Bank of Bombay shares have ruled at and about Rs. 1,450 ; Bank of India's have improved to Rs. 72½ and Indian Specie Bank shares to Rs. 57. In mill companies, Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co. shares are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 580 and Bombay United at Rs. 497 1-2; Central India's are quiet at Rs. 1,630; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares have remained unchanged at Rs. 1,122 1-2; Crescent's have been put through at Rs. 106 1-4; Currimbhai's at and about Rs. 1,045 David's have ruled at and about Rs. 435; Empress's are weak at Rs. 320; Fazulbhai Mill's shares have declined to Rs. 250; Finlay Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 252 1-2; Kohinoor's are quiet at Rs. 795 and Luxmi Cotton at Rs. 1,490; Manekji Petit's, after touching Rs. 3,095, closed steady at Rs. 3,135 for March delivery; Morarji Goculdas' are quiet at Rs. 3,075; New Great Eastern shares are weak at Rs. 207 1 2; Phœnix are quiet at Rs. 101 1-4; Sassoon Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 1,020; Standard's are unchanged at Rs. 1,235; Sun Mill's have improved to Rs.212 1-2; Swadeshi's have dropped to Rs.1,325. In Press Companies, shares have remained unchanged with little doing. In miscellaneous companies, Badham Pile's are quiet at Rs. 131; Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation new shares have jumped to Rs. 457 1-2; The Bombay E. S. and T. Co., Ltd, preference shares are steady at Rs. 105 C. D. and ordinary shares are weak at Rs. 116; The Bombay Steam Navigation Co. ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 340 X. D. and preference shares at Rs. 272 1-2 X.D.; Kemp's are placed at Rs. 215; Treacher's are weak at Rs. 635; Port Canning and Land Improvement Co's shares have gradually improved to Rs. 527 1-2; Shivrajpur Syndicate Co's. shares are steady at Rs. 16 1-2; Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd. lots (10 ordinary and one deferred, making one lot) have changed hands at Rs. 11 1-4 discount per share, and single deferred shares have changed hands at Rs. 64 and preference shares of the same Company at Rs. 5 1-2 discount per share. In Railway Companies, Tapti Valley are quiet at Rs. 425; Ahmedabad Prantej have improved to Rs. 595; Amritsar Patti's have changed hands at Rs. 125. The rest are unchanged.

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds due	(1968)	98-0-0	
4 per cent. ,, Improvement Trust ,,	(1968)...	93-12-0	
4 per cent. ,, Municipal ,,	(1947)...	98-0-0	
5 per cent. ,, ,, ,,	(1919)...	107-0-0	
5 per cent. ,, ,, ,,	(1925)...	113-0-0	
5 per cent. ,, ,, ,,	(1928)...	113-0-0	
5 per cent. ,, ,, ,,	(1933)...	114-0-0	
5 per cent. ,, ,, ,,	(1953)...	117 0-0	

CALCUTTA COAL MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 26.

Coal shares are again lower, but the impression is growing that a revival is within sight. The following are amongst to-day's transactions :—Pangal 920, auction ; Kasonda 34-4, auction; New Tetturiya 5-6 and 5-8, auction ; Parasia 3, auction ; Reliance Coal 30, auction : Gopalichuck 9-4 ; Bhalgora 15 ; Baraboni 16 ; Jumoni 8 ; New Beerbhom 35 ; Kasonda 35 ; Raneegunge R. S. 17 : Government paper 93-10.

THE Bank of Bengal rate this week remains at 8 per cent.

THE Bhatkawa Tea State pays a further dividend of 10 per cent. making 15 per cent. for the year.

THE Strand Bank Press pays 8 per cent. dividend per annum for the past half-year.

THE new issue of shares on account of the extension of the Amritsar-Patti Railway were allotted by the Directors on Thursday.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,447½
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 ,,	x.d. 72½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 ,,	1,500
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 ,,	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	3 ,,	57
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 ,,	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 ,,	120
Bank of Burma.....	100	...	6 ,,	x.d.105
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 ,,	£53½
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 ,,	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor...	£25	£12-10	6 ,,	£16½
	£25	£25	21-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	13 p. c.	595
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	430
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	1574
Assur Veerjee	500	500	50	400
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	xd 190
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	580
Bombay Dyeing and Manufg Co	250	250	Dv. 40	615½
Bombay United.....	250	250	20	497½
Century	100	100	50	310
Central India.....	500	500	85	1,630
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill.	700	700	50	1,122½
Coronation Mills ...	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	250
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	740
Crescent	100	100	5	1093
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,045
David	250	250	20	435
Ebrahim Pabany.....	250	250	10	180½
Emperor Edward	500	500	20	650
Empress	500	500	25	320
Fazulbhai	250	250	10	250
Finlay Mills	250	250		252½
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,800
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	235
Globe Manufg.	1,000	1,000	25	200
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	545
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	475
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	1124
Indian Manufg	1,000	1,000	35	640½
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	divid 75	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	375
Jamabed Manufg ...	250	250	10	170
Jewraj Balco	1,000	1,000	divid 35	460
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	980
Khatao Mackenzi ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	905
Kohinoor.....	500	500	55	795
Leopold	100	100	3	58
Luxmidas.....	1,000	1,000	40	375
Lakshmi Cotton.....	1,000	1,000	80	1,490
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,135
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	3075
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	...	53
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	...	20
New Great Eastern..	200	200	Nil.	207½
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	720
Phœnix	100	100	5	102½
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	645
Queen	1,000	1,000	20	700
Rehman	500	500	p.c 8	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	880
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p.c. 10	1,050
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	600
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 1,525
S. Mahratta	250	200	20	195
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,220
Sun	250	250	25	219½
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,325
Textile.....	500	500	30	xd 1,125
The Ebrahim Pabaney Mills				180
The Fazulbhai Mills				250
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	500	250
Western India.....	1,000	1,000	2	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	4,800
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	600
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	121½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	175
Broach City	200	200	14	175
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	315
Fort.....	477	475	.....	270
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	512½
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoll	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	125
Khandeish	250	250	20	150
Khancaum	400	400	25	325
Mahura	200	200	...	150

THE LADIES' CORNER.

PARIS MODES.

That the Parisian elegant has succeeded in spending a great deal of money on her hats and toques is not an impeachment which she can very well refute this season, writes our Paris lady correspondent. As a matter of fact, she must either enrich the coffers of her modiste to a somewhat generous extent or make up her mind to be left ignominiously behind where fashion is concerned. For nowadays, during this curious transition stage of fashion, which asks us to accept so much that it is bizarre and extraordinary, we are even more likely to be "dated" by our headgear than our gowns; and where our grandmothers trimmed their capotes and coquettes over and over again with lilac or orange ribbons stripped or "clouded," and cleaned their Pamela hats assiduously every season a woman nowadays will exploit her quaint Directoire model or Eugenie bonnet five or six times only, at sufficiently long intervals, and then hand it over unconditionally to her maid to be substituted by the latest vagary. Fashion in the gay capital is in fact, such an ever-shifting panorama that to suppose one is sufficiently up-to-date for three weeks at a time is to assume a great deal more than one is justified in doing, and "here to-day and gone to-morrow" might be written up over every novelty which makes its appearance.

MEDALLION WREATHS OF PINK ROSES.

New models in the realm of headgear show that we are to continue covering our locks with the queer, shapeless headgear of the Tonkinois. Some of these are fashioned of immensely wide plaits of coarse straw, and have no brims at all, the trimming consisting of wreaths of minute pink Banksia roses, guirlande in the form of medallions arranged at intervals all round the hat. This hat fits well on the head, covering the ears, while it is often of exaggerated size, the walls and top of the vast crown being considerably wider than the face or head of the wearer. The problem of how to wear it is solved by the fact that the milliner inserts a little barette, "sub rosa," which is artfully concealed, but which prevents the wearer from being entirely submerged by her headgear. Another model boasts more vertical lines, the crown rising almost sheer to the top, and being furnished at the base with a very narrow brim. This is made of a thick rough plait, very irregular in surface, while the trimming is nothing more than a wide, soft ribbon, threaded in and out all round, and reminiscent of the manner in which the hair of the fashionable woman was threaded with the same wide ribbon a season ago. In the case of the hat, however, it forms, perhaps, as much as three rows, the first of which is introduced nearly at the top of the crown, while the third is not far from its commencement.

THE NEW MODEL IN BLACK STRAW.

To ring the changes on this particular form of headgear is something in the nature of a craze where the modiste is concerned, and just now, when the Black hat is at the apex of its popularity, she has evolved a black "Tonkinois" model which is likely to be more than popular. It is produced in the same fancy straw plait as those described above with irregularties of the paille suggesting the soft draped crowns of silk or net of past days; while for trimming it boasts a band of wide black velvet ribbon running round the crown at the lowest part, and a very large flat chou on the left side, caught in the centre with a huge jet button. To say that we have finished with the large brim would, however, be to make a statement which had no foundation on fact. Some of the new straws have enormous brims, and I have seen one which measured fully 12in, on the left side where it spread out in umbrella fashion, the width being considerably less on the right, while at the front and back it was of quite moderate size, measuring about 4in. One large hat was designed of dull black chip, the brim being folded flat against the crown on the left side, while on the right it was very wide, extending in a graceful curve. This was trimmed with an immense cluster of foam-white ostrich tips arranged in the form of a bouquet, and covering the top of the crown as well as the left, the front, and part of the right side.

HAVANA BROWN SILK.

Not even the Parisian modiste, however, expects us to wear straw at all times, when the frost is on the ground. There are occasions when one's sense of fitness cries out for something more seasonable, and to meet this demand there are some very smart new models of draped silk or satin. A soft make of glace is one of the favourites, a hat in Havana brown covering the head like the basin of a Christmas pudding, while the draping was done obliquely after the fashion—to use another similitude—of the fluting on a Queen Anne teapot, the place of a brim being taken by a somewhat thickened edge to the hat, which was produced by the silk being rolled generously over the wire. A shade of beer colour is a great favourite among the new browns, and in the case of a hat produced in soft taffetas of this tint, corded at intervals, the high and nearly vertical crown was supplemented with a very small curled brim. This brim boasted about three lines of cording, which gradually increased towards the top of the hat, while it was trimmed with a handsome green wing fixed flat in front, a little to the left, and so arranged as to stand upright.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Walter Seton Cassels, Indian Civil Service, United Provinces, and Miss Sylvia Power, elder daughter of the late Ambrose William Bushe Power, Esq., Indian Civil Service, and Mrs. Power, Glencairn Abbey, Lismore, co. Waterford.

RHEUMATIC GOUT.

"For years I suffered cruelly from rheumatic gout," says Mrs. E. Phillips, of 7, New Riverside, Springfield, Wellington, Somerset, England, who has been a nurse for eight years. "The pains in my legs were so awful that I couldn't stand. I was as helpless as a baby. At first I could only get from room to room by holding on to ledges, and at last my husband had to carry me about the house; I couldn't walk at all.

"My hands and knees were quite deformed with the rheumatism, which set my whole body in pain, from head to foot. I went away for a change, but I grew worse instead of better, and at length I had to go into hospital. Before long, however, I was discharged as incurable, and the doctor said I could not live more than three months.

"Although that was nearly five years ago, I am in far better health to-day than I was then. Indeed, I never suffer anything like I used to from the rheumatic gout, for I have been using Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and they have made me well. They have taken away all the rheumatic pains, and instead of being helpless with rheumatism I am now able to get about quite well. I at once found good on beginning with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills; and as I went on with the medicine I gradually lost the rheumatism and gained strength. But I had to keep on with the Pills some time; it wanted patience. I am now so well, however, that I am able to do my own housework and washing without help. I don't believe there is any medicine so good as Doan's Backache Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P. O. Box 20, Bombay.

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 12.

THE BERLIN VISIT.

If the Royal visit to Berlin may not do much apparent or immediate good, it can certainly do no harm—and that is something where Anglo-German relations are concerned. If we seem to speak dismally of a picturesque and important event, that is not from any trace of ill-will. Most sincerely we desire friendly relations with Germany, and we believe that the responsible part of Germany most sincerely desires friendly relations with England. But the succession of artificial "detentes" that have been arranged, and their comparative insignficance, has taken away the first bloom of enthusiasm. The Press has exchanged visits; so have the municipalities and the stage: we have given the Kaiser a Royal welcome in London he has made himself popular as an English country gentleman. And all to little enough purpose. Nor is that fact surprising. Various circumstances force England and Germany into a commercial competition, and the German naval programme makes it quite impossible for us not to regard Germany as a serious rival. Nations can be competitors and rivals without being enemies, and there is every reason for the maintenance of Anglo-German friendliness. But the reasons are practical not sentimental; and attempts to make a new sentiment always end in a worsening rather than a bettering of the situation.

THE NEW SOUTH AFRICA.

It is too early in the day to make any detailed criticism of the draft Constitution which has been elaborated for South Africa by the Closer Union Convention. But it is not too soon to congratulate all the Colonies and delegates concerned in this astonishingly real and successful result of their labours. On the whole their deliberations seem to have issued in an instrument conceived on broad, generous, and feasible lines. The Constitution has yet to be accepted and confirmed. Many of its provisions will no doubt be subjected to a rigorous and critical scrutiny. Its treatment of the colour question may not coincide with the views of those who have been the most anxious friends of the Convention. But this must be called a triumph of the arts of conciliation, and strange and arresting confirmation of the theory that those who have fought it out become the better friends for their blood letting. We may indeed see some hope of a sufficient return in South African welfare for all the blood and treasure poured out on its battlefields. So may it be!

MENDES AND CADET.

France is suffering severely in the loss of some of her most famous men. M. Catulle Mendes has met a tragic death and thereby a poet of considerable power and somewhat curious literaty reputation will write no more. M. Mendes leaves a quantity of fine verse and rare plays, in which he attempted with a measure of artistic success situations that seemed to the conventional stage-manager impossible. He was a "Parnassian," the son-in-law of Theophile Gautier, a member of a group fruitful in glowing literature. English people will perhaps regret more the death of M. Coquelin "cadet," inasmuch as they knew more of him and his work. It is a sad break-up of a greatly talented family. M. Coquelin—the "other Coquelin"—is said to have died of grief at the loss of his brother. In other respects his ending was particularly sad. Now only M. Jean Coquelin is left to carry on the tradition of acting for which the family was so famous.

ROOSEVELT TO THE RESCUE.

Those hot-headed Californians who are bent on making their country too hot to hold the Japanese immigrants are given solemn warning by President Roosevelt's telegram. Mr. Roosevelt shows them that the United States Government are doing the very thing California wants done, though the means adopted are amicably diplomatic. By friendly agreement with Japan, he says, we are carrying out a policy which, while meeting the interests and desires of the Pacific Slope, is yet compatible not merely with mutual self-respect but with mutual esteem and admiration between Americans and Japanese. It may be that the prejudiced people who wish so ardently to give rein to their prejudice will not set much store by mutual self-respect, esteem, and the rest of it. Unless they are wholly foolish, however, they will give ear to an argument of the President's which is founded on fact. During the last six months under the wise and moderare policy more Japanese have left the country than have come in, and the total number in the United States has diminished by over 2,000. If the Pacific Slope will not listen to this, it will not listen to anything; and if Mr. Roosevelt's messagge cannot persuade it to relax its fanatical ardour, it is beyond the reach of persuasion. It is clear that California can get what it wants by peaceful measures. There is no reason to keep up the excitement, But is prejudice susceptible of reason?

ANOTHER FAILING.

A Harvard Professor has made a discovery which has the most intimate connection with the domestic life, the social life, of the whole civilised world. The discovery is this—that the time sense is only feebly developed in women. The Professor speaks not without due cause. He has been experimenting with a class of 250 women and men students—with the result stated. It follows that no man is justified in blaming his wife or sister—or (even if he dare) anybody else's sister—for missing a train or failing to keep an appointment. Are we not justified in saying that nothing so full of placable possibilities has been dragged from the bosom of human nature in our time? When we consider, calmly if possible, the number of family and extra-family jars caused every day by the inability of some woman to catch a train or keep an appointment—when we think of the things that are shouted up the stairs by men driven momentarily out of their decent senses by the necessity of waiting till wife or sister descends to set forth in their company—when we speculate on the happy matches which have been marred in the making by somebody's failure to turn up within half an hour of the appointed time—we shall agree that unutterable woe may be spared the world when it receives the Professor's wisdom. In future in the hour of his most vexatious trial man will simply say "Poor thing! She cannot help it. She has no time sense." And all will be well. At least we hope so.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

DUNLOP

BRITISH MADE

ONLY ONE QUALITY THE BEST.

MOTOR TYRES.

Reduce your Tyre Bill, by fitting Dunlops.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

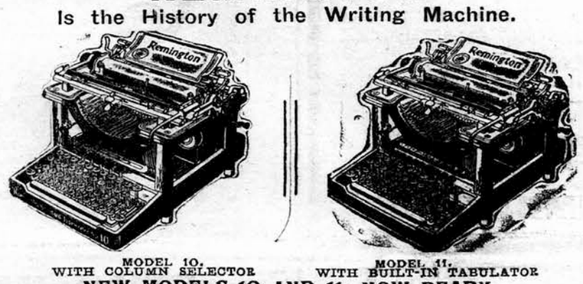
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE

REMINGTON

Is the History of the Writing Machine.



MODEL 10. WITH COLUMN SELECTOR

MODEL 11. WITH BUILT-IN TABULATOR

NEW MODELS 10 AND 11. NOW READY.

IMPROVED MODELS OF No. 7 AND No. 8 ALSO AVAILABLE.

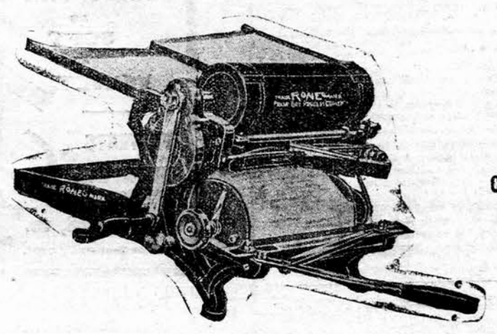
REMINGTON TYPEWRITER COMPANY,

LONDON AND NEW YORK.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Allahabad, Dacca, Nagpur.
REPRESENTATIVES AT.—Simla, Lahore, Rangoon, Colombo.

75, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

RONEO LETTER COPIER.



NO WATER

NO CARBON

RONEO, LTD.,

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THERMOS FLASKS

(LATEST PATTERN.)

A further supply just to hand, Nickel-plated covered leather with sling strap complete. Pint size, Rs. 20, Quart Rs. 30.

These bottles have become invaluable to travellers and a perfect boon in the Sick room and Nursery, will keep liquid icy cold for days and hot for 48 hours.

McALPIN & HUGGETT,

WATERLOO MANSIONS, BOMBAY.

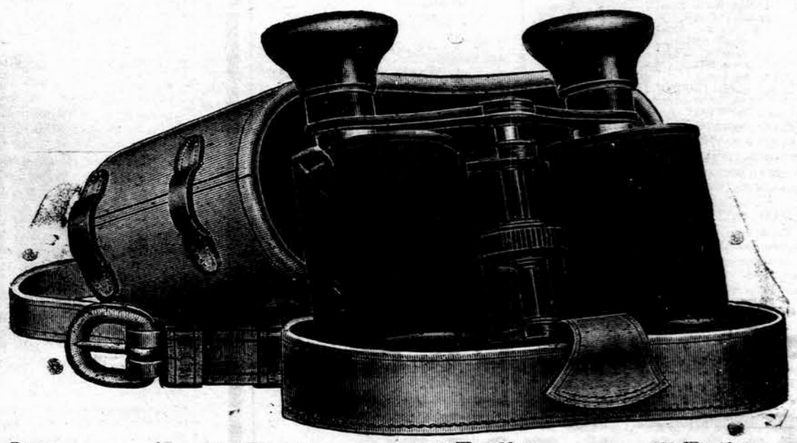
THE LATEST MARVEL

GOERZ PAGOR

A TELESCOPE IN OPERA GLASS SIZE. ARMY AND SPORTING MODELS.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binocular has all the properties expected in the finest type of prismatic field glass, though smallar in size than the present Trieder Binoculars, or indeed, any other Prism glass. The "Pagors" are hand telescopes which are no larger than the ordinary opera glass. Small, handy, and convenient in form, the "Pagor" may be easily carried in a pocket or in a lady's wrist bag without its weight or its size proving inconvenient. Small as the glass is, it is optically perfect. Its definition is particularly sharp and clear, and is equal from edge to edge of the picture. It has a large field of view nine times greater than that of the ordinary type of field glass while the power is the greatest that has yet been obtained in the glasses of the same size.

The Goerz "Pagor" Binoculars are focussed in the same manner as the ordinary opera glass by the rotation of a small wheel, a method much more accurate and convenient than the troublesome system of separately adjusting each eye-piece.



Power	×6 Wt. 10 oz.	×8 Wt. 10½ oz.	×10 Wt. 11 oz.
Price	Rs. 110, Cash Rs. 100	Rs. 122-8, Cash Rs. 110	Rs. 133, Cash Rs. 120

Complete with solid leather case.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

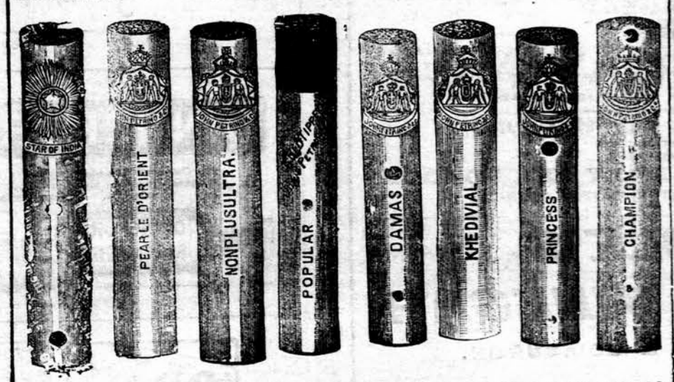
ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT', otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India	per 100 Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular,	per 100 Rs. 2-8
Princess	„ „ 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	„ 2-8
Pearled' Orient,	„ „ 3-4	Khedivial ...	„ 2-0
Damas	„ „ 2-4	Champion ...	„ 1-8

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN PETRINO & Co.,

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, & LAHORE.

BENGER'S FOOD

Benger's Food, prepared with fresh new milk, is all food.

It is distinguished from others by the ease with which it can be digested and absorbed. It can be served prepared to suit the exact physical condition of the person for whom it is intended.

Benger's Food is for infants, invalids, and all whose digestive powers have become weakened through illness or advancing age

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has a very high reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising, such as

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have scores hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and purifies the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR:—

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

60 YEARS REPUTATION

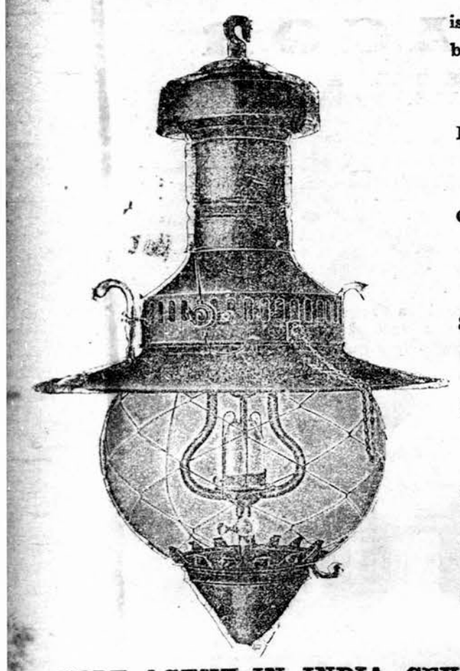
To remain for 60 years in the public favour as a household remedy is a witness of excellency. There is no remedy so useful in the home as Pond's Extract. *It affords immediate relief* in the cure of sprains, burns, cuts, bruises, eruptions, sores or chilblains. In cases of rheumatism, lumbago or backache, Pond's Extract rubbed firmly over the parts affected *rapidly* resolves the pain.

Keep it in the House.
Good for Father, Mother and Child.
This famous remedy is sold by all Chemists at 1/3, 2/3 and 4/6. Never accept a substitute.
A Postcard sent us to-day will bring our valuable book "First Aid" to your door. Address:—
POND'S EXTRACT Co.
Dept.) 68, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Pond's EXTRACT
THE OLD FAMILY DOCTOR

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

THE
WASHINGTON LIGHT



is the cheapest and most brilliant Light of the day.
Substitute for Electric Arc Light
REQUIRES NO MACHINERY
Burns ORDINARY CHEAP Kerosine Oil
Storm and Rainproof Lamps
of 500 to 1,500 c.p.
Strong and Simple in Construction
EASY TO WORK
Can be quickly fitted up without any difficulty or much expenses.
COST 5 PIES per hour for 1,000 c.p. LIGHT
15 per cent. cheaper in up-keep than any other Compressed Kerosine Oil Lamp.

SOLE AGENT IN INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA.

A. MAHLER.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

MILO FOOD

If you want your children to be healthy and strong feed them on *NESTLE'S MILO MALTED FOOD.*
A box of Demirces or a nice foot rule given away in exchange for a MILO tin wrapper.
Sample and pamphlet free on application to
Messrs. TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRADE MARK.

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG

Export Agent:
W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON
GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES

Sole Agents:
AND DEPOT FOR
India & Burma,
A. DE'SOUZA & CO.
P. O. Box 244,
BOMBAY.

GRIMBLE'S MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1849

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof.

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. DR. LALOR'S TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for Brain Weakness, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Compound with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations. None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

LONDON, BIRMINGHAM

OSLER, LTD.,

CALCUTTA; BOMBAY.

CANADA BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,

BOMBAY.

Electrical Engineers and Manufacturers of Electric Light Fittings.

By appointment to H. E. the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

1355.

OSLER CUT GLASS and ART METAL FITTINGS are of their own Manufacture at Birmingham and of the finest style of British workmanship. 100 years of practical experience in Illuminating Work.

OSLERS have an Expert Staff of Electrical Engineers, Foremen, Mistrees, etc., for carrying out in 1st class style any Installation work. Estimates and advice free. Electric Cable, Accessories, etc., of only the highest quality used.

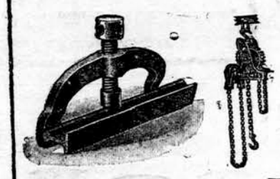
IN ALL ELECTRICAL WORK AVOID CHEAP and INFERIOR MATERIALS and workmanship which will prove an Expensive Experiment in the long run.

F. & C. OSLER, LTD.,

Hornby Road, **BOMBAY.**

YOUNGS,

RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.



LIFTING AND HOISTING APPLIANCES.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 75.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

MAGNESIA

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in*
CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army; Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their reputable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. G. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery,"

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

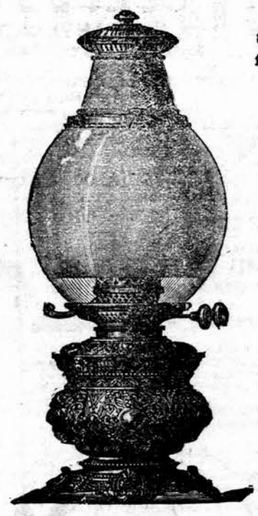
Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & CO., Ltd., 182, GRAY'S INN RD., LONDON.

DITMAR'S

LAMPS AND LANTERNS



Are most efficient, economical and reliable, and give every satisfaction in use.

MAKERS
OF THE ONLY RELIABLE
STORM
AND
PUNKAH-PROOF
LAMPS
FOR INDIA.

Novelties in TEA & DINNER, SERVICES, TABLE GLASS WARE, ELECTRO-PLATED GOODS & CUTLERY.

Write for New Catalogue (Illustrated) to
THE LAMP WAREHOUSE,
R. DITMAR, BOMBAY.

Zenith-Zenith

BEATS ALL COMPETITORS.

Highest grade of perfection
Finest workmanship
Real compensation balance
Average variation 1 to 2 seconds per day.

MANUFACTURED IN GENTLEMENS, AND LADIES' SIZES.

Prices.
18 Carats Gold. Rs. **100** to **250**
Sterling Silver. ,, **35** to **60**
Nickel..... ,, **25** to **30**

GUARANTEED 5 YEARS.

FOR THE THIRD time in open competition with ALL the watch manufacturers in Switzerland. The Railway Government of Italy HAVE SELECTED THE

ZENITH WATCH

for use on their Railways and an order has just been placed for **5,000**.—Only sold by

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
ALICE BUILDING, ESTABLISHED 1814. **BOMBAY.**

Illustrated Catalogue sent free on Application.

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

BEETHAM'S LAIT Larola Regd.

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES,

AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

When frequently used.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents:—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, **WOLVERHAMPTON,** ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: DWN & A B C (5TH EDITIONS).

BROADBENT

WESTON CENTRIFUGALS

FOR TEA PLANTERS.

SEND FOR OUR CATALOGUES.

THOMAS BROADBENT & SONS,
LIMITED,
HUDDERSFIELD,
ENGLAND.

LANGUID WOMEN
PALE CHILDREN
OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach. It is indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the **Aged, Anæmic, Dyspeptic** and **Convalescent.** It helps sufferers from **Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers** and **Ulceration** of the **Stomach.**

CHAPOTEAUT, 8, rue Vivienne, Paris
Sold by all Chemists.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES
IN
216 STYLES TYPE
ON
THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,
PATENTED IN ENGLAND AND INDIA
BY
HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT

PRICE COMPLETE WITH CASE **Rs. 6.**
THE NEATEST AND MOST COMFORTABLE PINCE NEZ FOR PROTECTING THE EYES
From the Dangerous Tropical Sun,
AS NECESSARY TO THE TRAVELLER AS HIS TOPEE.
Descriptive Pamphlet on Application to the Inventors,

LAWRENCE & MAYO,
Manufacturing Opticians,
ADMIRALTY CHART AGENTS AND CONTRACTORS TO
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.

Head Offices:
67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.
Offices in the East:—
CAIRO
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS AND RANGOON.

"SEE THE SIGNAL"

KEATINGS POWDER

KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES.

Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.

A Proven Remedy for all Irregularities.
Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house and take the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a Dose, and so avoid Suffering. Many other Ladies recommend them to their friends. Of all Chemists, or post free from the Sole Proprietors.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom, Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 66 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.